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THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF THE
SEE AND CATHEDRAL CHURCH
OF
Norwich;

ILLUSTRATED WITH
A SERIES OF ENGRAVINGS,
OF
Views, Elevations, Plans, and Details of the Architecture of that Edifice:
INCLUDING
BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES OF THE BISHOPS,
AND OF
OTHER EMINENT PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE CHURCH.

BY
JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A.

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1816.

To

John Adey Repton, Esq. Architect, and F. S. A.

In Testimony of long established Friendship,

and as

A public Acknowledgment of repeated Acts of Kindness,

by the loan of

Drawings of ancient Architecture,

and

Particularly for some used in the present Volume,

this Account of

Norwich Cathedral Church,

is inscribed by

The Author.

March, 1816.

P R E F A C E.

SANGUINE expectations are very frequently terminated by mortifying disappointment; but nothing of originality, difficulty, or importance would ever be undertaken, were not the mind of man impelled by some degree of enthusiasm. The common and beaten track of life is easily pursued, but to scale the pathless mountain, or explore the devious forest, is only to be effected by the courageous and enterprising traveller. Should he not make any essential discoveries, he will obtain that satisfaction which can only be derived from ocular demonstration. Shakspeare justly and appositely, on this as on every other subject that emanates from him, says—

“ The ample proposition that hope makes
In all designs begun on earth below,
Fails in the promised largeness ; checks and disasters
Grow in the veins of actions highest rear'd.”

Troilus and Cressida.

Without arrogating any unusual degree of enthusiasm or courage, the author of the present volume is certainly anxious to produce a respectable, handsome, and interesting work ; one calculated to please the eye, and afford some instruction and delight to the mind. He would gladly give full satisfaction to the most fastidious critic ; but continually finds obstacles in his way, and difficulties to thwart his best intentions. Thus circumstanced he entreats indulgence from the profound antiquary and artist, assuring them he will thankfully avail himself of every liberal and judicious hint, and will continue to exert himself in improving every department of the work, to the extent of his knowledge and means.

Unlike the local ciceroni, and the provincial antiquary, who direct *all* their attention and admiration to a single edifice, and who thereby imperceptibly acquire an indiscriminating prejudice in favour of such subject, it is the good fortune of the author of the present volume to have no predilection or partiality for any one cathedral; and to be actuated in his researches and descriptions by the sole motive of ascertaining truth, of furnishing correct information, and conveying impartial opinions. It is a common, but weak practice, with persons connected with a particular cathedral, or even resident in one city, to be extravagantly partial to their own edifice, to speak of its beauties and grandeur in exaggerated terms, and to depreciate the more eminent features, or magnitude of other rival churches. Thus the inhabitant of Lincoln contends that the minster of that city is much superior, finer, and more interesting than its northern rival at York; whilst the inhabitant of the latter city cannot recognize or admit any degree of equality. To him York minster is pre-eminent, and he is quite offended with the impartial antiquary who sees and points out excellencies in each; who perceives vastness in the church of York, variety in that of Lincoln; who sees loftiness, occasional richness, and space in the former; and solidity, picturesque diversity, numerous elegancies, and various interesting appendages to the latter. Each has its merits and defects; each has beauties not possessed by the other; and each has excellencies of architecture and sculpture, which are unparalleled in its rival. By accurate plans, elevations, and views of the two, we shall hereafter be better enabled to appreciate and understand both; and from such only can a just estimate be formed.

To the liberal critics, who have fairly and candidly reviewed the *History &c. of Salisbury Cathedral*, the author returns very sincere thanks, not merely for their encouraging praises, but for that advice and even censure which appear to emanate from generous and

disinterested motives. From such strictures he will endeavour to improve his future works. The invidious anonymous critics, who, angered at the success of "The Cathedral Antiquities," take every secret opportunity to traduce it and depreciate the author, are fully welcome to all the pleasure they can derive from such amusing pursuits. Were they aware that their abuse is panegyric, and that they are thereby conferring favours, they would seek some other mode of gratifying their petty envy.

Between the Catholic and Protestant antiquary the author wishes to steer a middle course: he is ready to admit the impartial reasonings of each; to consider both as fallible human beings, and equally liable to error and prejudice. In their doctrinal disputes he will avoid interfering, for it appears to him notorious that both the Protestant churchman and Catholic priest are generally hurried beyond the point of justice and truth by prepossession and partiality. Religious as well as political controversy is too commonly conducted by intemperance, and thence leads to personal animosity and revenge, rather than to friendly union and peace.

In preparing the present volume for the press, the author has received personal or literary favours from the following noblemen and gentlemen, to whom he returns very sincere thanks:—the EARL of RADNOR; the BISHOP of NORWICH; the DEAN of NORWICH; JOHN ADEY REPTON, Esq.; Dr. SAYERS; the Rev. Dr. SUTTON; the Rev. JAMES FORD; DAWSON TURNER, Esq.; the Rev. HENRY J. TODD; WILLIAM WILKINS, Esq.;—NORGATE, Esq.; Mr. KITSON, Jun.; Mr. HENRY BASSET; Mr. GELDART, Jun.; Mr. E. J. WILLSON.

The subscribers to this work are hereby apprised that the present volume contains a wood-cut for the title, and about four sheets of letter-press more than has been promised. In this letter-press the author has endeavoured to give a condensed and connected narrative of all the principal events connected with the cathedral; has

pointed out the different styles, eras, and characteristic features of the architecture of the church; and has also given a few biographical anecdotes of the different prelates. The chronological lists of bishops, kings, &c., and dates of the church, it is hoped will be found useful. Although all the books specified in the following list have been examined, yet the author has derived the greater part of the following narrative from Blomefield's "History, &c. of Norwich."

The next volume of this work will be devoted to **WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL**, which will be illustrated by thirty engravings, and by about one hundred pages of letter-press. The former will be from drawings by Mr. E. Blore, who has just completed a very interesting, accurate, and scientific series. These will display almost every portion and member of the building; and will be peculiarly useful in developing a variety of styles and peculiarities of architecture and ornament at different ages.

The **History and Illustrations of YORK CATHEDRAL** will follow that of Winchester, for which Mr. Blore and Mr. Mackenzie have commenced a series of elaborate drawings. About thirty-six different views, plans, elevations, and sections will be devoted to that noble fabric; and as the author expects to obtain much original information from the archives of that church, he hopes to be able to furnish the architectural antiquary with an interesting treat.

History and Antiquities

OF

NORWICH CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

Chap. II.

KINGDOM AND BISHOPRIC OF EAST-ANGLIA.—THE LATTER SUCCESSIVELY
FIXED AT DUNWICH, NORTH-ELMHAM, AND THETFORD.—BRIEF NOTICES
OF THE BISHOPS OF THOSE SEES, TO THE YEAR 1091.

TO render the History of the See and Cathedral of Norwich explicit and satisfactory, it will be necessary to advert to the geographical situation of the eastern portion of the island;—endeavour to ascertain the first settlement of a prelate over the district, and the successive removals of the see;—inquire into the state and dominion of the episcopal authority;—and trace these objects through some intricate and transitory stages to the permanent settlement of the Cathedral, with its members and offices, at Norwich. In the course of this reflective survey, we shall find many circumstances calculated to awaken both serious and consolatory reflections; many events illustrative of the progress of civilization; and some traits of human character reproachful to man, and particularly so to the ministers of Christ. Opposed to such, however, we shall perceive that many of the East-Anglian prelates were men of exemplary lives and

of estimable character; and that they successfully and laudably devoted their time and talents to counteract the deleterious effects of Paganism, and ameliorate the condition and manners of the people.

The eastern part of England, now comprised in the counties of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, was certainly occupied by many Christians under the Anglo-Roman dynasty; and it is certain that Helena, the wife of Constantius, and her son Constantine, were residents, if not natives of this part of the island.

The influence and progress of the Christians at that time have been canvassed with more zeal than discrimination by some of our ecclesiastical historians; and the birth-place of Constantine, called the Great, has been a theme of much controversy¹. If the latter circumstance be not of much importance, as connected with our present inquiry, the former is entitled to some consideration; for the commencement of a great establishment, as well as the foundation of a national edifice, are material events in the history of each. Both Helena and Constantine were arduous and powerful in behalf of the new religion; and the latter, after being first advanced to the title of Cæsar, and afterwards to the rank of Emperor, assisted the Christians in repairing and building churches, and protected and encouraged them in prosecuting their difficult and beneficent labours. The reign of this emperor constitutes an important epoch in the annals of the Christian church, for he organized and gave a sort of constitution to its government. He commanded councils, or assemblies of the bishops and fathers, to be held at stated places and times, for the furtherance and protection of Christianity. The first of these met at Nice, in Bithynia, A. D. 325, to deliberate on the divinity of Christ.

Without dwelling on this remote period of ecclesiastical history, it will be most accordant to the subject of our present inquiry to take a rapid stride to the beginning of the seventh century. We shall find about that

¹ An interesting review of this emperor's reign and character, with reference to the controversy respecting his birth-place, is given by the eloquent Gibbon, in the second and third volumes of his History of the "Decline and Fall" of the Roman Empire.

time the East-Anglian monarch was peculiarly favourable to the Christians². During a long exile in Gaul, Sigebert, or Sigbercht, the fifth king of this district, had acquired a knowledge of, and partiality for the monastic institute. Soon after he was seated on the throne he invited FELIX, a Burgundian priest, to leave France and instruct the inhabitants of East-Anglia in the mysteries and truths of the gospel. Pleased with the zeal and learning of this holy man, he appointed him the first bishop of a new diocess, and fixed his see at Dunmoc (Dunwich), the capital of the kingdom. Aided by Fursius, a zealous monk from Ireland, the Christian doctrines were assiduously and successfully disseminated through the bishopric. The monarch also is described as being more zealous in the cause of religion than in that of civil polity. He caused churches to be raised, monasteries to be founded, and a public school to be instituted. Malmsbury states that he established seminaries of learning in different places³, and thus enabled men, who had previously been uncivilized and irreligious, “to taste the sweets of literature⁴.” After governing his kingdom only two years, he deserted his subjects, and retired to the abbey of *Bedericksworth*, now Bury St. Edmunds, which he had previously founded

² The East-Anglian kingdom consisted at this time of Norfolk, Suffolk, and part of Cambridgeshire; whilst Essex was under the dominion of another monarch and another bishop.

³ The object and situation of the principal, or only school that he founded, have occasioned much controversy between the advocates for the priority of the two Universities. Caius (de Antiq. Cant.) at one time endeavoured to trace the origin of Cambridge to Cantaber, about four hundred years before the Christian era. Asser, on the other hand (Antiq. Oxon.), with more zeal than truth or probability, determining to carry the antiquity of Oxford to a more remote date, assigned its foundation to Brutus, &c. above one thousand years anterior to that period. Later authors, perceiving the absurdity of these theories, referred the origin of Cambridge to Sigebert, and that of Oxford to Alfred the Great; but even here they fail in proof. According to Bede, the school of Sigebert was formed in imitation of one at Canterbury, in which the rudiments of grammar and other sciences were taught. Smith, in his notes to Bede's History, endeavours to prove that Sigebert's school was situated either at Seham, now Soham, or at Dunwich. See Bede's Eccles. Hist. by Smith; app. p. 721. Lingard's “Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church.” 8vo. 1810.

⁴ “History of the Kings of England,” translated by Sharpe; p. 99, 4to. 1815.

and endowed⁵. In this seclusion he was not allowed to remain long in peace; for Penda, the sanguinary Mercian monarch, invaded East-Anglia with a formidable army, and the reigning king, Egeric, being unable to repel the enemy, Sigebert was intreated to take the command of his late subjects, but refusing to join again in war, he was "dragged out of his retirement by main force," and conveyed to the army. He still refused to wield a sword, and went into action with only a wand in his hand. A dreadful conflict ensued, A. D. 637, or according to some writers 642, and the East-Anglian forces were nearly all destroyed. Both Sigebert and Egeric were slain; but Felix continued to preside over the diocess, and governed it about seventeen years. During his prelacy he founded a monastery at *Seham*, or Soham, a village on the border of the isle of Ely. According to Leland and some other writers, he died, March 8, 647, and was buried at Dunwich, but his remains were afterwards conveyed to, and interred at Soham. Etheric, a monk of Ramsey, in the reign of King Canute, once more removed the bones to his own abbey, where they were solemnly enshrined. He was canonized, as the first saint of the eastern parts of England.

THOMAS, BONIFACE, and BISUS, or BOSA⁶, were successively appointed bishops of this see; the last of whom was consecrated in 669. Bede relates that when the bishop was advanced to old age he divided his diocess into two parts; one of which was to embrace Suffolk, with its see at Dunwich; and the other to be co-extensive with Norfolk, and to have its see at North-Elmham. Eleven prelates successively presided over the former, and ten over the latter; when the two diocesses were again united, and the bishops see continued at Elmham. Godwin, Le Neve, Wharton,

⁵ Butler, in "Lives of the Fathers," &c. says that Sigebert "became a monk at Cnobersburgh, now Burgh Castle in Suffolk, which monastery he had founded for St. Fursey;" but Yates, in his "Monastic History and Antiquities of Bury," has adduced sufficient evidence to prove that Sigebert retired to that monastery.

⁶ In the following list of bishops two or three spellings are given to each name as they occur in ancient writers and in documents. It is singular and almost unaccountable that the names of public characters should be so various and often so numerous.

and Blomefield, have given lists of these bishops; and the latter details a few events relating to each: but the names are so variously and capriciously spelt, and there are such improbabilities and obscurities that it is difficult, if not impracticable, to extract any thing like rational history from their narrations. In a subsequent list their names will be given; but it may suffice here to notice, that Bishops Humbert, of Elmham, and Were-mund, of Dunwich, both dying in 870, or 871, were succeeded by WYBRED, WIRED, or WIBREDERS, who joining the two bishoprics, seated himself at Elmham. Godwin, in "Catalogue of Bishops," and Le Neve, state that in consequence of the devastations of the Danes in Norfolk and Suffolk, the two sees remained without bishops for nearly one hundred years; but Wharton, with more reason, thinks there could not have been so long an interregnum in the see.

BISHOPS OF NORTH-ELMHAM AFTER THE UNION OF THE SEES⁷.

1. THEODORED, or TEDRED, is placed by Blomefield as the first prelate of the combined sees; but Cotton, in "Anglia Sacra." and Le Neve, assign this station to Athulf, or Adulphus, who was the third in the list, according to Blomefield. It is stated, in the Curteys Register of Bury, that Theodored was one of the witnesses of the uncorrupted state of St. Edmund's corpse, after having been interred some time; and that he washed the saint's supernatural body, clad it in new garments, and then replaced it in the coffin.

2. THEODORED the second, surnamed the *good*, was Bishop of London and afterwards of Elmham, both of which dignities he is said to have held at the same time, in 962. He was a great benefactor to the Abbey of Bury St. Edmunds, as appears by the White Register of that monastery. In this record is also contained the bishop's will, which is a singular mixture of Latin, English, and Saxon. Among other things it bequeaths ten pounds to be distributed among the poor of his bishopric of London; the same sum to those of "*ni Bishoperiche at Hoxne*;" where the Bishops of

⁷ The see is often named *Hulm* in the Registers of Bury Abbey and in old writings.

Elmham, Thetford, and Norwich always had a palace, till the dissolution. A copy of this will is given in Blomefield's Topographical History.

3. ALHULF, ADULF, or EADULF was reigning here in 963, as his name appears in that year to King Edgar's charter to the church of York; but in 966, we find he was succeeded by

4. AILFRIC, ALFRIC, or ALFRID, surnamed the *good*, who was advanced from Glastonbury to this see. He confirmed King Edgar's charter to Croyland Abbey, and was followed in 975 by

5. ATHELSTANE, EDELSTANE, or ELSTAN, who, according to Bentham, "was eminent for his piety and goodness, and was a benefactor to the Abbey of Ely. He made a convention with Abbot Brithnoth and the monks of Ely, whereby he was admitted into their fraternity; and by virtue thereof performed the episcopal function among them in taking the professions of the monks, conferring holy orders, and all other parts of his office: for this was one of the privileges enjoyed by the church of Ely, always to make choice of whatever bishop they thought proper for the purpose. This good bishop, as appears by his charter, purchased with his own money the manor of Dringestone, and gave it to the church of Ely for ever, together with the furniture of his chapel; namely, his episcopal cross, his great tower of silver and gold, of twenty pounds value, one chalice and paten of ten pounds, his best sacerdotal vestment, one censer of five pounds, one cope for the use of the chanters, one good pall, forty mancs of gold, and five pounds every year towards clothing the monks:—his charter concludes thus: 'Moreover, whatever service else I can do you, I will do; that my fellowship may be the more acceptable to God and this holy church, and my memory the more carefully preserved among you.' He lived many years after this, and when he died was brought hither and buried in the church, according to the covenant he had made with the abbot and monks⁸." He was living in 995, but the time of his death is not recorded.

6. ST. ALGAR, or ALFGAR, was chaplain and confessor to the noted Archbishop Dunstan, and was advanced to this see in 1012. He was also

⁸ History and Antiquities of Ely Cathedral, &c. p. 37, 4to. 1812.

appointed successor to Athelstane in the episcopal office at Ely. He soon resigned his bishopric, and retired to the Abbey of Ely, where he continued some years, and dying was buried in the old conventual church, A.D. 1021⁹.

7. ALWIN, ALFWIN, EALDWIN, OR ELFWIN who had been custos or keeper of the sainted remains of Edmund, at Bury, was promoted to the see of Elmham, A.D. 1020, soon after the abdication of the former bishop. He presided here at a critical time; when the secular and regular clergy were struggling for ascendancy. By the command of King Canute, he effected a great change in the convent of Bury, by expelling the secular clergy, and supplying their places with regular monks of the Benedictine order. He appears indeed to have paid more attention to this monastery, and to that of Ely, than to his own see; and accordingly, following the example of his predecessor, soon left it, and retired to and resided as a monk at Ely the rest of his days. Before he left his see he prevailed on King Canute to summon a council of barons, peers, archbishops, &c. to approve and ratify his proceedings at Bury. A charter was accordingly granted; by which the monastery and surrounding country, two miles in diameter, were declared to be exempt from the jurisdiction of the see, and that the annual tribute of *censum danis*, or danegelt, should be afterwards appropriated to the abbot and convent. "Other immunities and privileges were also conferred by this curious and important charter¹⁰." The unjust partiality of Alwin, as might have been expected, produced repeated disputes and jealousies between the succeeding bishops and the abbots. We accordingly find them frequently intriguing or at open hostility with each other. Towards the middle of the fourteenth century Bishop Bateman made a desperate effort to remove the exemption and bring the monastery and town of Bury under the dominion of the see; but having trespassed on the privileges of the monks was fined by the king in the full penalty of thirty talents of gold (about ten thousand pounds), which had been specified in Hardicanute's confirmation of Canute's charter.

⁹ History and Antiquities of Ely Cathedral, &c. p. 88.

¹⁰ Yates, History, &c. of Bury, vol. 1; in which is a translation of Canute's charter.

8. AILFRIC, ALFRICK, or ELFRIC the second of that name, surnamed the *black*, was promoted from the monastery of Bury to this diocess, and died in 1038. His will is preserved in the White Register of Bury, and is very similar to that of Theodored.

9. AILFRIC, the third of that name, called the *little*, was prior of Ely, and appears to have governed this diocess only one year, as his death is recorded in the Pyncebek Register in 1139. The three Ailfrics are frequently confounded by most authors.

10. STIGAND, chaplain to Queen Emma and King Harold Harefoot, succeeded to this bishopric by simony; but was ejected in 1040, by Hardicanute.

11. GRIMKETEL, GRIKETEL, or GRUNKETEL was appointed in his place, but remained only a very short time; for after the death of Hardicanute,

12. STIGAND was again reinstated. He was made chaplain to King Edward, who from paying more attention to the monks than to his subjects, generally, was honoured with the title of Confessor, and afterwards canonized as a saint. Stigand was however a politician as well as a priest, and by his connexion with the king first obtained the union of the bishopric of the South Saxons to his own, was afterwards advanced to the rich see of Winchester, and next seized on the more lofty post of Canterbury. Both these he continued to hold at the same time; and thus verified the character afterwards given him by Godwin; who says he possessed great spirit, was very illiterate, and exceedingly covetous. In the year 1047, he resigned this see to his brother

13. EGELMARE, or AILMAR who continued to preside here till the year 1070, when he was solemnly expelled by a decree of a synod at Winchester, and probably for no other reason but his consanguinity to Stigand, who had fallen from his high dignities, and though possessed of vast hoarded riches died meanly and miserably in prison. Egelmare was a married bishop, and his will is recited in the Sacrists Register at Bury. After the conquest of England by the Normans a complete change was made in civil and ecclesiastical affairs. Whilst Norman barons and soldiers were appointed to govern and possess vast lordships and districts, the govern-

ment and revenues of the church were conferred on and committed to Norman prelates. In Norfolk this was fully exemplified, for on Egelmare's deposition we find his successor soon engaged in hostility with the old Saxon customs, and old establishments.

BISHOPS OF THETFORD.

1. HERFAST, or ARFAST, the chaplain of the new monarch, was constituted bishop of this see about Easter, 1070. Being made chancellor of England, and in favour with the king, Herfast soon directed his attention to the rich abbey of Bury, the revenues of which he endeavoured to obtain for himself, and also convert its church and dwellings to his own cathedral and residence. In this he was foiled by the influence and exertions of Baldwin, the abbot, who, learning the bishop's intention, proceeded to Rome, conciliated the Pope, Alexander II. in his favour, and obtained from his holiness a confirmation and extension of privileges for his abbey. Herfast would not however easily forego his designs on the monastery. Various means were tried to obtain it, and the "persuasive eloquence," as Mr. Yates expresses it, "of one hundred marks of gold" was used in vain. Archdeacon Herman, a contemporary, has left a narrative of the contention between the bishop and abbot; but in the true spirit and folly of the times, could not proceed in his task without introducing a marvellous and absurd story. He relates that as the bishop was riding and meditating on the subjection of the abbey, a branch of a tree struck his eyes and produced immediate blindness. In this state he continued some time without obtaining relief; but was at last prevailed on to appeal to the Abbot of Bury, and through him seek the favour of the offended St. Edmund. The bishop complied;—travelled to Bury;—approached the sacred altar;—confessed his crimes and intentions against the monastery;—supplicated the favour of St. Edmund;—and then, by the aid of "cauteries and colliriums, assisted by the prayers of the brethren, in a short time he returned perfectly healed; only a small obscurity remained on the pupil of one eye, as a

memorial of his audacity¹¹." In defiance of the papal bull and the vengeance of St. Edmund the bishop renewed and continued his contest for several years; nor did he entirely relinquish it before the year 1081, when King William convoked a council at Winchester on the subject, and issued his royal charter in favour of the abbot and monks, and to the discomfiture of the bishop. A translation of this curious charter is given by Mr. Yates, and copies of it are cited by Dugdale and Blomefield. Failing in his attempts on Bury, the bishop availed himself of the decree of Lanfranc, in London, 1075, and removed his see from Elmham to Thetford, which was then the most considerable town in Norfolk. This place indeed possessed a strong and spacious castle, the lofty mount, or keep and ramparts of which are remaining evidences of its strength and character. Blomefield states, that Arfast, assisted by Roger Bigod, then lord of the castle and manor, built a cathedral church at Thetford, with a palace, or mansion house, on the north side of it; and that dying in 1084, he was buried in his new church, where a tomb with an epitaph were raised to his memory.

2. WILLIAM GALSAGUS, BELFAGUS, or BEAUFO, was nominated by the king to this see on Christmas-day, 1085, and was consecrated by Lanfranc the following year. Under his government the new city increased in houses and inhabitants, and the good bishop actively and honourably exerted himself during his short reign of six years to promote the welfare and happiness of his pastoral flock. Like his predecessor he was chaplain and chancellor to the king, who gave and confirmed to him and his heirs above thirty manors in fee, in the county of Norfolk; besides lands and rents in forty towns. He appears to have acquired much property and wealth, the greatest part of which he bequeathed to this see, and thereby has been characterised as the most liberal benefactor to it, "from its foundation to the present time." In his time the Domesday-book was compiled by order of the Norman king; and in that, at pages 143 and 148, are recorded the

¹¹ Yates, History, &c. of Bury, p. 100; from "Regist. Rub. Collect. Buriens," p. 330, &c. See also Martin's History, &c. of Thetford; who quotes a MS. in the Bodleian Library.

particulars of the lands, manors, &c. belonging to the see, and to the bishop. Dying in, or about the year 1091, he was succeeded by

3. **HEREERT DE LOSING, OR LOZINGA**, who came from Normandy in the suit of **William Rufus**, and who purchased this bishopric for the vast sum of nineteen hundred pounds¹². He also bought, for his father, **Robert de Losing**, the abbacy of **Winchester** for one thousand pounds: for which simonical practices he was cited before the **Pope**, at **Rome**, in **1093**,—sentenced to lose his staff and ring, and commanded to build certain churches and monasteries, as a penance for his youthful crimes. Hence the cause of the translation of the see from **Thetford** to **Norwich**, and the origin of that cathedral, the history and architecture of which we are now about to elucidate.

¹² **Pitts**, **Weever**, and several other writers assert that **Losing** was a native of **Orford**, in **Suffolk**; but **Dugdale**, in *Mon. Angli*, i, 1000—**Wood**, in *Athen. Oxon.* fo. i, 406—and **Tanner**, *Not. Mon.* more correctly trace his birth to a place called **Pago Oximensi**, in **Normandy**. On his monument he is said to be a native of **Hiems**, in **Normandy**. **Bale**, in “*English Votaries*,” fo. 44, says, “First was he here in England, by Fryndeshyp made Abbot of Rameseye, and afterwards by-shop of Thetforde by Flattery, and fat payment, in the year of our Lorde 1091, for the which he is named in the chronicles to this day, the *kyndelyng match of Symony*, and that noteth him no small doar in that feate.”

Chap. III.

HISTORICAL NOTICES CONCERNING THE REMOVAL OF THE SEE:—FOUNDATION AND BUILDING OF THE NEW CATHEDRAL:—STATE OF NORWICH AT THAT TIME:—ANIMOSITY BETWEEN THE JEWS AND MONKS:—BURNING OF THE CHURCH AND MONASTERY, AND OTHER EVENTS CONNECTED WITH THE SEE AND CHURCH.

HAVING now arrived at an era in which events relating to the architecture, to the civil policy, ecclesiastical affairs, and the public customs of our ancestors are rendered either positive or probable by the annalist and historian, it is my intention to take a brief review of such of these as immediately appertain to the Cathedral and its establishment, and defer the biographical anecdotes of the bishops to the last section of the volume. Herbert, after presiding at Thetford till April 9, 1094, on that day solemnly translated the see to Norwich, and was consecrated in his new city by Thomas, Archbishop of York¹. As the cathedral was not yet raised, it is conjectured that this ceremony was performed in the church of St. Michael, Tombland, then the chief ecclesiastical edifice in Norwich, and which belonged to Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, as proprietor of the neighbouring castle. Contemplating a permanent establishment here, the bishop obtained a regular transfer of that church, with its cemetery and the lands and revenues belonging to it, with other adjoining property. He also purchased

¹ Some writers contend that the see was not settled in Norwich till the time of Henry I; but Wharton, *Ang. Sacr.* i. 397, from the authority of Cotton, a monk of the monastery, says on the 5th ides of April, 1094. Leland, in *Collect.* iii. 72—and Rudborne, *Ang. Sacr.* i. 264, refer this event to 1095.

of the king and citizens of Norwich a piece of meadow, called *Cow-holm*, which extended from the castle ditches on the north-east, to the river Wensum. The area and boundaries of this tract of land are particularly specified in certain old writings. The bishop intending to make it the site of a cathedral, palace, prebendal houses, and other ecclesiastical offices; obtained a confirmation of it, both by the king and the pope, with complete exemption from all temporal and spiritual jurisdiction. Thus provided and guaranteed, he laid the foundation stone of the new cathedral in the year 1096, and Pope Paschal soon afterwards constituted it the mother church of all Norfolk and Suffolk. In the course of five years the cathedral, with the palace on the north side, and monastery or priory on the south side, were so far advanced that sixty monks were placed in the latter²; and in September 1101, the bishop signed their foundation deed. Aided by these rigid disciplinarians, and assisted by Archbishop Anselm, the bishop next proceeded to obtain a total revolution in the ecclesiastical customs and laws of his diocese. He not only attempted to prohibit marriage among the clergy, but to compel those already united in sacred, wise, and amiable wedlock, to part from their wives. This naturally and reasonably created general opposition: the “obstinate clergy,” as Fuller remarks, “would keep their wives, and resolutely defied their bishop.” Thus it appears that the bond of peace and christian harmony between the prelate and his ministers was broken; and the regular monks and pastoral clergy were for many years afterwards at constant hostility with each other. This absurd procedure of the bishop must have been detrimental to his works at Norwich; yet from the style of architecture in the greater part of the cathedral, and part of the palace, we must conclude that he raised nearly the whole of these edifices during his dominion. Godwin says that having finished the cathedral, and endowed it “with greate landes and possessions, bookes and all other necessaries,” he next built an house for

² Previous to this era, the officers of, or attendants on the bishop were *secular-canon*s; but these were displaced, and supplied, and the number augmented to sixty, by regular monks of the Benedictine order; over whom *Ingulf* was nominated the *first prior*. The list and succession of priors will be given in a subsequent page.

himself; and afterwards erected five other churches, viz. two at Norwich, one at Elmham, one at Lynn, and one at Yarmouth. Having by these means, according to the customs of the age, atoned for his sins, and propitiated the Deity, he resigned his see and life, July 22, 1119, after presiding twenty-eight years.

It may be both useful and amusing to ascertain the state of Norwich about the period of its being constituted a city.

In the time of Edward the Confessor, about 1006, the town contained one thousand three hundred and twenty burgesses. It was divided into three portions, or manors, besides the *New-Burgh*, and belonged to as many lords, or great proprietors. These were the king, the earl, and Bishop Stigand. It further appears that Norwich then contained at least twenty-five parochial churches, and that its number of burgesses exceeded Lincoln, Ipswich, Yarmouth, Cambridge, or Canterbury. In consequence of the earl's rebelling against the king, the inhabitants of the city, as well as the houses, were much reduced at the time of the Domesday survey, which only specifies six hundred and sixty-five burgesses in the borough, and four hundred and eighty, borderers. It states that nine mansions belonging to the bishop, seventeen belonging to the earl, one hundred and ninety in the borough, and eighty-one in the occupation of the castle, were void. By the same record it appears that King William gave Arfast, Bishop of Thetford, fourteen mansions at Norwich, for the principal seat of that prelate; whereby it is clear that it was in contemplation to translate the see to that place long before Herbert's time. In this survey it is stated that the burgesses held forty-three chapels within the borough: and eleven other chapels, or churches, are also noticed in the same record. Fifty-one *French* burgesses are named as in the demesne of the king, in the *New-Burgh*; fifty under Roger Bigot; and fourteen under Ralph de Beaufo, who was probably brother to the bishop of that name. Herbert was now allowed to employ one "*monetarium*," or mint-master in his new city.

Although we are not informed in the meagre annals of Cotton, or in any other published evidence, of the progress of the cathedral, its palace, and priory, yet it is intimated that they were far advanced by the Norman

bishop. The general style of architecture in the church and in the oldest part of the palace is truly Norman and characteristic of the age of Herbert: who is said to have taken down the church of St. Michael, on Tombland, and to have surrounded the cathedral precincts with a lofty wall. This external barrier, or fence, was expedient, not only as a matter of privacy and retirement, but as a means of personal security: for we find that the monks and citizens were frequently involved in disputes and sometimes in warfare. About the middle of the twelfth century the former engaged in hostilities with the Jews, who had obtained a settlement in the city soon after the Norman conquest, and had continued from that time to increase in numbers and in wealth: hence they excited the jealousy and enmity of the Christians. The Saxon Chronicle states that the Jews of Norwich, in 1137, bought a Christian child, or rather boy, about twelve years old, and, in derision of Jesus Christ and of the monks, first tormented, afterwards crucified, and then buried him privately in Thorpe-wood. Most historians refer this event to the year 1144; but the writer of the above named chronicle was living at the time, and dates it 1137. It appears, however, that the remains of the crucified martyr and saint, for so he was afterwards registered in the Roman Catholic calendars, were not discovered till 1144; when they were removed to the churchyard of the monks. Here many miracles were said to be wrought; by which means the monks attracted numerous devotees, and consequently enhanced their revenues. So great was the fame and influence of "this boy saint," that in 1150 his corpse was once more removed from its place of sepulture, to be sumptuously enshrined in the church. Thomas, a contemporary monk of Monmouth, amused himself, and abused credulity, in writing an account, in eight books, of the life, martyrdom, and miracles of "William, the Boy and Martyr." His work was dedicated to William Turb, Bishop of Norwich. This event appears to have produced the two-fold effect of attracting the favour and support of the Christians in behalf of the new priory and see, and rousing public indignation against the Jews. Many of the latter were deprived of their property and homes, and some were executed; whilst others purchased their lives of the king by large

sums of money. At subsequent times we find the Jews and Christians at variance; and frequently appealing either to the king, or resorting to the law courts.

Though we do not learn by any record how much of the cathedral was raised by Herbert, yet Blomefield assigns to him the choir and the ailes, also the tower and the two transepts. He also states that Bishop Eborard, the successor of Herbert, continued the fabric, by building the whole "nave, or body of the church, and its two isles, from the anti-choir, or rood-loft door, to the west end; which was so great a work, that some have not scrupled to say that he built the whole church."³ As left by Eborard, the fabric remained till 1171, when it sustained some damage by fire; but Bishop John de Oxford repaired the injury and fitted it up with ornaments, vestments, &c. about the year 1197. The lady chapel, at the east end, is represented as the next addition made to the church; and this is ascribed to Walter de Suffield, the tenth bishop, who presided here from 1244 to 1257⁴. Thus the times of building nearly the whole of the edifice are accounted for. But we shall find that it was afterwards destined to sustain the fury of the elements, and the more destructive fury of a lawless mob. In the year 1271, on the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, the tower and church were much injured by lightning (Cotton says by claps of thunder); and the monks, who were then singing prime, fled, panic-struck, from the choir. This event was superstitiously thought to presage some greater calamity; and subsequent transactions served to cherish that superstition. The inmates of the monastery and the citizens, who had long been at variance, came to open war about the year 1234. The "commons of the city rose against the former, entered the convent, and robbed and burnt part of it"⁵. A more serious affray occurred in August, 1272; when

³ History of the City of Norwich, ii. 1.

⁴ This prelate, though never formally canonized as a saint, was so much renowned for sanctity and goodness, that he was ranked among the English saints; and a noble shrine being raised over his grave, it was visited by pilgrims from many parts of the country. Various miracles were said to have been performed at this place.

⁵ Blomefield's History, &c. of Norwich, i. 46.

they assailed the monastery on all sides; but William de Brunham, the prior, repelled them for some time by main force. Desperate in their animosity against the clergy, they burnt down the great gates (of the close), with St. Albert's church, that stood near, and all the books, &c. in it. They next set fire to, and soon consumed the almonry, the church doors, and the great tower. From St. George's steeple they "threw fire with slings, and fired the great belfry beyond the quire; so that the whole church was burnt, all but the *Virgin Mary chapel*, which was *miraculously* preserved. They burnt also the dormitory, refectory, strangers' hall, and the *infirmary*, with the chapel belonging to it, and almost all the buildings in the court were consumed: these were the monks' cells, the bakehouse, priors' stables, and the almshouses⁶. Many of the monastery, some sub-deans, others clerks, and some laymen, were killed in the cloister and precinct of the monastery; others were carried out and killed in the city, and others imprisoned. After which they entered the monastery, and plundered it of all gold, silver, holy vessels, books, vestments, and whatever they found not consumed by fire; all the monks, except two or three who were aged, being fled. Not satisfied with this, they continued three days together, slaying, burning, and robbing the tenants and favourers of the church. The prior himself fled to Yarmouth, and, instead of endeavouring to settle the mischief *he first began*, got together a company of armed men, and came and entered Norwich with trumpet blown and sword in hand, and fell upon the citizens with fire and sword, wounding, killing, and destroying many of them and their houses: which things, when the king was by special messengers informed of, he was very wroth and much grieved; and immediately dispatched messengers to all his ports in England and France, commanding them, that if any Norwich men came thither, they should seize and imprison them till he gave further orders: at the same time he directed letters to all the bishops and nobles of England, commanding them to meet him on St. Giles's day at Bury, there to enter

⁶ "John Causton, a monk here, saved the cellar of the infirmary and the vaults by quenching the fire with the drink in them."—Blomefield.

into council, and advise him how to proceed against the citizens for these heinous transgressions⁷." Roger de Skerning, then Bishop of Norwich, called all his clergy together, at Eye in Suffolk, on the 30th of August; when an excommunication was published against all persons concerned in the riots. Some of these are particularly named; among whom are the four bailiffs and the town clerk, with the governors and common council of Norwich. The whole city was put under a general interdict; and the king, after holding a parliament at Bury, visited Norwich, to inflict condign punishment on the offenders. Thirty-four were sentenced to be drawn by horses through the streets, and thus dashed to pieces; others were carried to the gallows, and there hanged, drawn, and quartered; whilst the women, who were accused of setting fire to the gates, were burnt alive. Some of the richer citizens were doomed to forfeit their houses and goods to the king: but the greatest criminal still remained unpunished. At length, however, the monarch learnt that William de Brunham, the prior, had been the first aggressor, and chief cause of this horrid scene of murder and devastation. The king therefore committed him to the bishop's prison, and seized on all the manors and property belonging to the priory. He next took possession of the city, and deprived it of its liberties and charters; and appointed keepers in his own name. The prior of Binham was nominated as custos of all the manors, goods, and revenues of the convent: and the king, having thus settled the affairs of the monastery and city, left Norwich on the 27th of September, 1272. William de Brunham next regularly resigned the priory to the bishop, and William de Kirkeby was elected in his place, on the 1st of October following. The bishop, though ill at this time, at his palace at Thorpe, demanded of the citizens a certain sum as a compensation for the damages committed in his cathedral and palace; but they refusing, he again interdicted the city. Hence animosities once excited continued for a long time: and the servants of Christ, who should not only preach but practice the doctrines of peace, charity, and mercy, appear first to have provoked

⁷ Such is the account given by Blomefield, i. 54; principally taken from Cotton's Annals.

hostility, and then continued it with unrelenting cruelty and rancour. Cotton, a monk of the church, attributes the whole to the citizens; but Blomefield (vol. i. p. 56, &c.) has adduced sufficient evidence to prove that the prior and his colleagues were the aggressors. These transactions, whoever may have commenced them, furnish a strong and gloomy picture of the age; and prove that the human passions when strongly excited, are not likely soon to subside in peace. Accordingly we find that the members of the monastery and the citizens continued their disputes and fighting a long time; but at length referred the matter to the king and to the pope, in 1274. The latter, however, resigned the whole to the English monarch; who made the following decree:

“1. That all parties should be real friends.

“2. That the citizens should pay three thousand marks to build the church again, in six years time; viz. five hundred marks a year.

“3. That they should give to the use of the church a pix, or cup, weighing ten pounds in gold, and worth an hundred pounds in money, to serve at the sacrament of the high altar in the cathedral.

“4. That they might make new gates and entrances into their monastery; and go in and out of them, whenever they pleased, into any part of the city; so that they injured no man's private property.

“5. That at their own charge they should send some of the chief of the citizens to Rome, to assure the pope of the truth of the agreement, and humbly beg his pardon and peace.”

“Thus,” observes Blomefield, “the unjustifiable rashness of the citizens was severely punished, when the prior and monks, the authors and promoters of these offences, by the favour of the pope and their bishop, avoided a just punishment.” Towards the latter end of 1275, a patent was granted to the prior, to make what gates he pleased to lead to the monastery; with complete liberty to keep them closed or open at his pleasure. He was also allowed to erect a bridge, twenty feet wide, across the river, with a gate-house on it; and which Blomefield supposes was *Bishops'-Gate and Bridge*.

The cathedral, which is said to have been burnt down during the riots.

was re-erected, or more probably repaired and restored, in 1278; when in addition to three thousand marks, paid by the citizens as a fine to re-edify the church, it is related that the king, queen, bishop, and several nobles, contributed different sums for the same purpose. On Advent Sunday, in that year, William de Middleton was enthroned Bishop of Norwich, and on the same day consecrated the cathedral in the presence of King Edward I. his [queen Eleanor, the Bishops of London, Hereford, and Waterford, and many earls, barons, and nobles. On this occasion the Bishop of London dedicated the altar where the body of St. William was enshrined, to our Saviour and All Saints; the Bishop of Hereford dedicated another altar near the choir door; whilst the Bishop of Waterford performed the same ceremony at a third altar adjoining the sacrist's chamber-door. The tower having been much injured and weakened by fire, a new one, according to Blomefield, was begun and finished by Bishop Ralf de Walpole, at his own expense: but this event more probably applies to the *spire*; the style of which, rather than the tower, corresponds with that period. The following entry in Walpole's Register will partly explain this: "*An. 9 Hen. de Lakenham, A. D. 1297, compos. sacrist. expen. turris magni in plumbo bord. stipend. oper. etc. £388. 16. 11½.*" Walpole governed from 1289 to 1299. Two years before his death he commenced the *Cloister* at the north-east angle, and built the *chapter-house*. This was commemorated by a stone, fixed in the wall, with the following inscription:—

Dominus Radulfus Walpole Norwicensis episcopus me posuit.

Richard de Uppenhall, the undertaker or builder of these works, erected three more arches or compartments on the same side of the cloister; at the end of which he inserted another stone, inscribed with his name, &c. The remaining five arches of the cloister on the east side, with the whole of the south walk, were built by Bishop Salmon and his friends. At this time part of the revenues of the monastery was applied to an officer called the *pittancer*; who being dispensed with, his salary, called *pittance money*, was expended on the new works. The cloister was continued by other

patrons or contributors: accordingly we find that the north walk, attached to the wall of the church, was erected by Master Henry de Well, who expended two hundred and ten marks on it: and twenty pounds more were given by John de Hancock. Bishop Wakeryng built the entrance door-way to the church at the north-west angle of the cloister, as well as a portion of the cloister at that part: and the remainder, to the lavatories, with some door-ways, were raised at the expense of Jeffery Simonds, Rector of St. Mary in the Marsh, at an expense of one hundred pounds. The refectory, strangers'-hall, and other parts of the monastery, were connected with this end of the cloister. In the year 1302, Walter de Burney, a citizen of Norwich, gave one hundred pounds, and much of the iron-work, towards glazing the windows of the cloister. From the armorial bearings painted on some of these windows, and sculpture on the ribs, &c. Blomefield concludes that the rest of the building was "finished by the several families of Morley, Shelton, Scales, Erpingham, Gourney, Mowbray, Thorp, Savage, &c. And thus this famous cloister was finished in the time of William Alnwyk, lord bishop here; and in the third year of *William Worsted*, prior of the church, who were both considerable benefactors, in the year of our Lord 1430, and in the 133d year from the first beginning of the work⁸." The prelate last named was a further benefactor to the church and palace, by building the great gate-house on the north side of the latter, and the screen and great doors to the west front of the former. In January, 1361, the tower sustained considerable injury by a violent storm. Blomefield says, "the steeple was blown down, and the quire much damaged;" but this can only mean part of the bell-tower. Bishop Percy, to repair this injury, advanced four hundred pounds, and also obtained an aid of nine-pence in the pound from his clergy; by which the tower was repaired—Blomefield says "built"—and the present *Spire* first erected. This, as well as part of the church, appears to have sustained some accident by lightning, in the year 1463; but the damage was soon repaired by Bishop Lyhart, who also made considerable improvements and

⁸ History, &c. of Norwich, vol. ii. p. 3.

embellishments to the church. He caused the stone roof of the nave to be raised, a new floor to be laid, and an altar-tomb erected over the grave, and commemorative of the founder. Bishop Goldwell, the successor of Lyhart, continued the work of his predecessor, by constructing a handsome stone roof over the choir, and making the upper windows and flying buttresses to the same. Bishop Nix, about the year 1509, erected a stone roof to the north and south transepts. Thus we have ascertained, pretty nearly, and with every appearance of probability, the different ages of the building; and hence the illustrations will become interesting to the architectural antiquary, not merely as elucidatory of the history of the present church, but as examples of ecclesiastical architecture of different ages.

Chap. III.

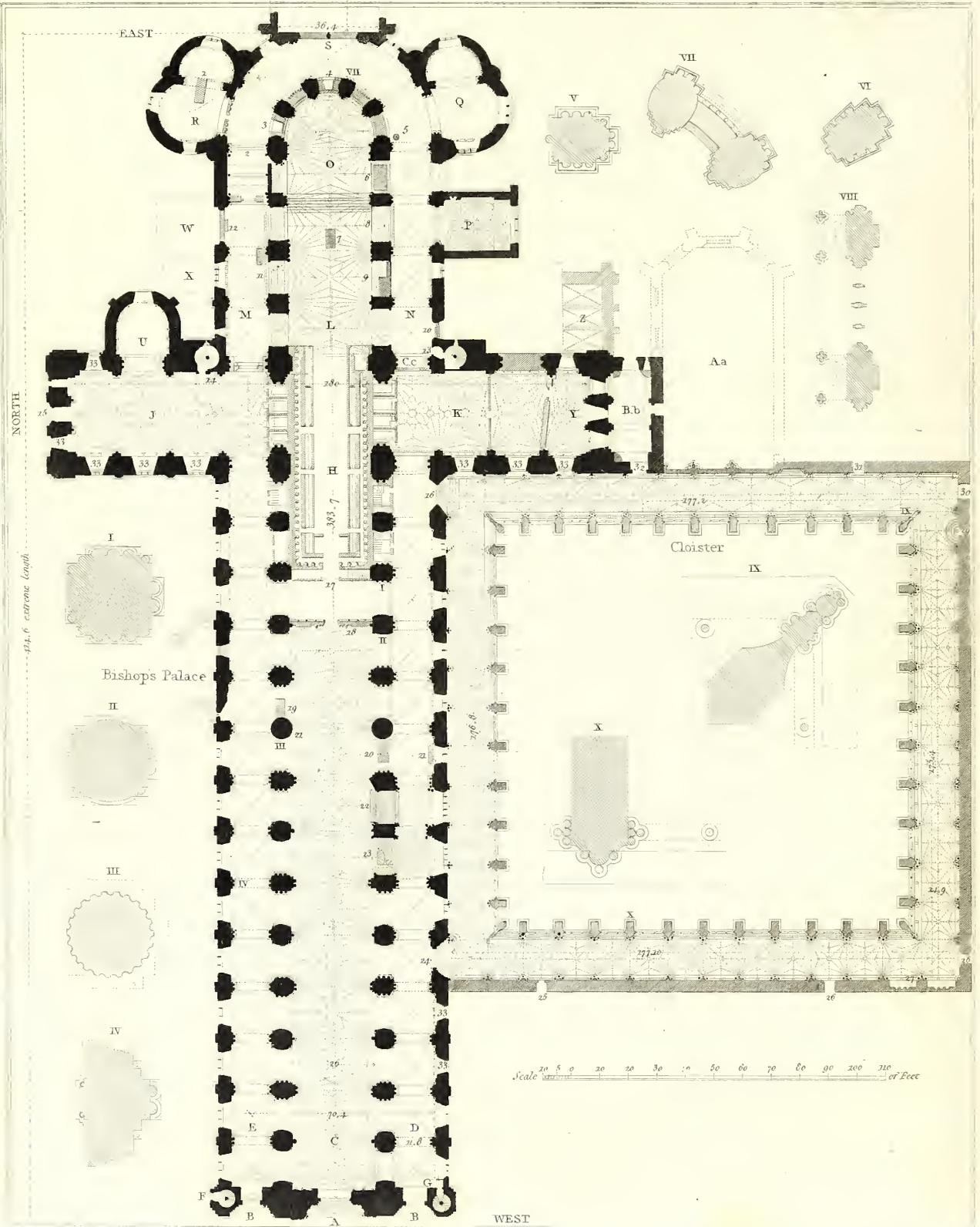
DESCRIPTION OF THE FORM, ARRANGEMENT, AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE CHURCH:—ALSO OF ITS EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR STYLE OF DESIGN AND ORNAMENTS;—AND OF THE VARIOUS PORTIONS OF THE EDIFICE, WITH REFERENCES TO THE ACCOMPANYING PRINTS.

As a specimen of ancient Anglo-Norman architecture the Cathedral Church of Norwich is highly curious and interesting; and more particularly so from some peculiarities of form and ornament. Raised under the dynasty of Norman kings and Norman prelates, we naturally expect to find some similitude to the churches and architecture of Normandy; and hence we are also justified in using the term Norman, rather than Saxon or gothic, as designative of the prevailing style of this edifice.

The whole church now consists of a nave, with two lateral ailes; a north and south transept, without ailes or columns; a choir, occupying part of the nave and area under the tower; an unoccupied space east of the choir; and a chancel, with side ailes continued round the semicircular east end:—a chapel, of two compartments and of very singular form at the south-east angle of the church; and a corresponding chapel at the north-east angle: a square chapel, branching from the south aile of the choir; a small chapel, with semicircular east end, on the east side of the north transept; a tower and spire, rising from the intersection of the transept with the choir and nave; and a cloister, nearly perfect, on the south side of the church. All these members will be more particularized in the following descriptive account; the passages of which between parentheses are by my worthy and intelligent friend, Mr. J. A. Repton.

(The Cathedral Church of Salisbury, illustrated in a former part of this work, furnished an example of an ancient building almost peculiar for unity of design: the choir, nave, and transepts being uniformly built in one style of architecture, of the date of Henry III. The same unity and character of architecture throughout the whole may be observed in the Cathedral of Norwich; which is however of a much earlier date than that of Salisbury; being in the style called Norman. This character is well known by the semicircular arches, the square-headed capitals and bases of the columns, and the massive contour of the mouldings. The architecture of the Saxons and the early Normans (that is, from the time of the conquest to Henry I.) is extremely massive; not only in the general design of the building, but also in the detail of mouldings, &c. Soon after the reign of Henry I. the heavy character of the Norman style began gradually to partake of more elegant forms: the capitals of the columns became lighter, though with bolder projections; the mouldings of the arches and cornices were more delicately finished; the bead mouldings began to change their massive forms, and towards the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I. they were ornamented with fillets and ogees; the hollow mouldings were more open; the square shape of the abacus of the capital of columns was changed by degrees into the octangular or circular forms; while the contour of the arch-mouldings began to lose their square outline, and to sweep round with the shape of the columns.

(The earliest part of the present church, begun about the reign of William Rufus, still retains its cumbrous and massive character; and the same style is continued through the nave, although raised in the reign of Henry I. This seems to have been done to preserve uniformity in the whole building. It should be observed, however, that the plainness or the richness of a building is no proof of its antiquity; because the same bishop (Herbert) who founded this cathedral, adopted the plain and massive style as being applicable to a structure on a great scale; but on the contrary, in erecting the monks' houses (commonly called the dormitory), a small building of nearly the same date as the cathedral, he displayed a considerable degree of taste in the richness and lightness of design. See *Archaeologia*, vol. xv.



Drawn by J. Bagster

Engraved by R. Barthe

NORWICH CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

GROUND PLAN

Showing sites of Tombs, forms of grooving in the Roof &c.

London, Published July 12 1816, by Longman & Co. Paternoster Row.

Printed by G. & B. Bury.

p. 333. The whole body of the cathedral, including the tower, may be said to consist of Norman architecture, except the upper tier of windows of the choir, and the whole vaulting of the church; yet a small fragment of a column and arch against the east end of the tower show that the same design of Norman windows, as in the upper part of the nave, originally continued round the choir, prior to the insertion of the large windows, erected by Bishop Goldwell.)

DESCRIPTION OF THE CHURCH, WITH REFERENCE TO THE PRINTS.

PLATE I. *Ground Plan* of the whole cathedral: the darkest shade of which shows the old works, and the lighter tint, later additions and parts at large: A. the great western door-way to the nave: B. B. smaller door-ways to the north and south aisles of the nave: C. the nave: D. south aisle: E. north aisle: F. staircase, with entrance-door on the outside, to the roofs of aisle and nave: G. staircase to the galleries, &c.: H. choir, fitted up with stalls and pews: J. north transept: K. south transept: Y. end of the same, separated by a wall: L. open space between the choir and altar: M. north aisle, and N. south aisle, of the choir: O. chancel, with altar-table, rails, &c.: P. the consistory court, or Bishop Beauchamp's chapel, called also St. Mary the Less: Q. St. Luke's chapel, now fitted up with pews and pulpit, and used as a parish church for the inhabitants of St. Mary in the Marsh¹: R. Jesus chapel, with a large altar-tomb, 1, to Sir Thomas Windham, which formerly stood in *St. Mary's chapel*; the closed entrance to which is at s. and its form marked by dotted lines, T.—(for 37.3 in length, correct to 57.3): U. a ruinous

¹ It appears that Bishop Herbert built a parish church, called *St. Mary in the Marsh*, soon after the settlement of the see at Norwich, in a place named Cow-holm; and gave the same to the prior and monks. The contiguous parishes of St. Vedast and St. Ethelbert were subsequently united to that of St. Mary, and continued so till 1564; when "all the first, and parts of the second and third were consolidated to St. Peter per Mountergate. The remainder of St. Mary's, and all of St. Ethelbert's, within the precincts, were also consolidated to the chapel of St. John the Baptist, in the south aisle of the cathedral. At the same time the parishioners were allowed to bury in the sextry-yard adjoining the south aisle. Soon afterwards, the dean and chapter, and the parishioners, agreed to remove from the aisle to St. Luke's chapel."—Blomefield, ii. 52.

chapel, called "the sexterie, or ancient vestry," by Blomefield: w and x. site of two chapels, now destroyed, and the arches to the north aisle walled up: z. called the precincts gaol, now occupied as a dwelling-house; and beneath y. is a vault called the dungeon to the gaol. Blomefield says that the "old chapter-house" was at the east side of the south transept; but that not being the usual situation of the office, I am rather inclined to place it at a. a.; which Blomefield calls *St. Edmund's*, or the *Prior's* chapel: b. b. an arched passage from the cloister to the eastern precincts of the church: c. c. door-way from the south transept to the aisle of the choir; a view of which constitutes Plate XVIII. Figures I. II. III. and IV. refer to piers and a column in the plan, and to corresponding plans of the same, more at large: v. pier, with attached semi-columns, of the second tier over the altar: VI. pier at the east end of the same tier: VII. plan of two piers and intermediate wall, with attached columns and interesting arches, behind the altar: VIII. plan of one compartment of the gallery, window, &c. of the third or upper tier over the altar. A series of thirteen similar compartments extend from the tower round the east end of the church: IX. plan at large of a buttress and clustered columns at the south-east angle of the cloister: x. another buttress, with detached columns, to the same. A series of these extend all round the cloister.

The small figures, or Arabic numerals, refer to monuments, and to different members of the church. 1. Altar-tomb to *Sir Thomas Windham*: 2. a low-vaulted part, called the confessional, or confessionary, from which there is a small aperture to the altar: 3. entrance, now closed up, through the wall to the altar, from Jesus chapel: 4. a niche, or recess, behind the altar: 5. font: 6. altar-monument to *Sir Wm. Boleyn*, great grandfather to Queen Elizabeth; who died October 10, 1505. Opposite to this, between the two corresponding pillars, is a recess called *Queen Elizabeth's seat*; where it is said a throne was raised for her when she attended divine service at this church: 7. an altar-tomb, raised by the dean and chapter in 1682, in the place of one destroyed in the civil wars, to the memory of *Bishop Herbert*, the founder of the church: 8. tombs to prior Wm. de Walsham, and Bishop Wakering: 9. altar-tomb, with statue, canopy, &c. to



Engraved by W. Badelyne from a Drawing by E. Mackenzie for Britton's History &c. of Norwich Cathedral.

NORWICH CATHEDRAL CHURCH,

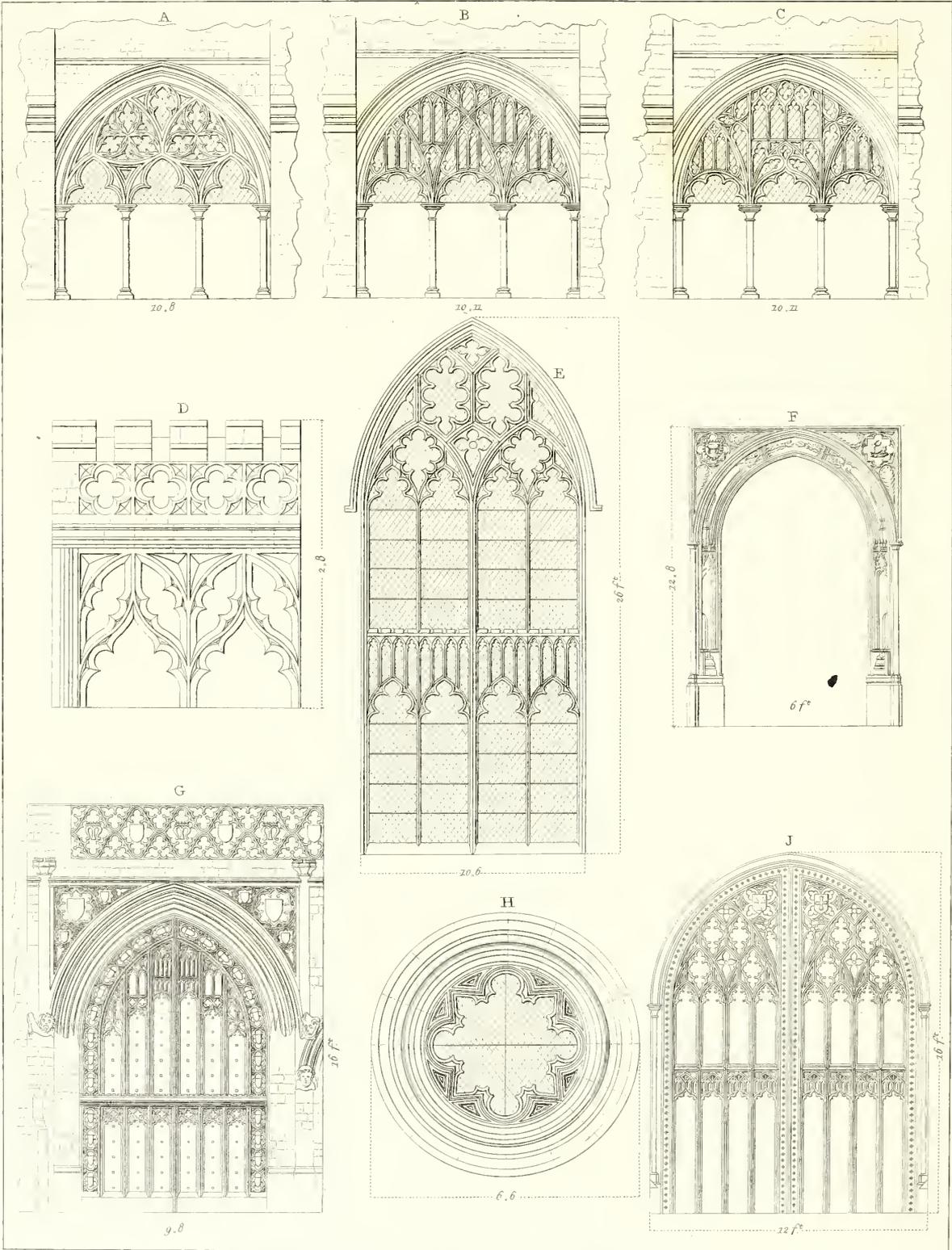
Door-way and Screen between S. Transept and Aisle.

TO THE REV^d ROBERT FORBY M.A. a Patron & admirer of Antiquarian Publications

This Plate is inscribed by the Author.

London Published Dec. 2. 1825 by Longman & C^o Paternoster Row.

Printed by Heyward.



Drawn & Engraved by Edm. Barrell from Sketches by J.A. Repton, Esq. F.S.A. for Britton's History &c. of Norwich Cathedral.

NORWICH CATHEDRAL CHURCH,

Doors, Windows &c.

London, Published July 2. 1816, by Longman & Co. Paternoster Row.

Printed by W. & R. Bate.



Engraved by Whittell from a Drawing by F. Mackenzie for Britton's History &c. of Norwich Cathedral

NORWICH CATHEDRAL CHURCH,

WEST FRONT.

TO BENJ^r HEATH MALKIN L.L.D. F.S.A. Head Master of Bury School & Author of the Antiquities Scenery &c. of South Wales

This Plate is inscribed by his sincere friend J. Britton.

London, Published March 2, 1816 by Longman & Co. Paternoster Row

Printed by J. Taylor

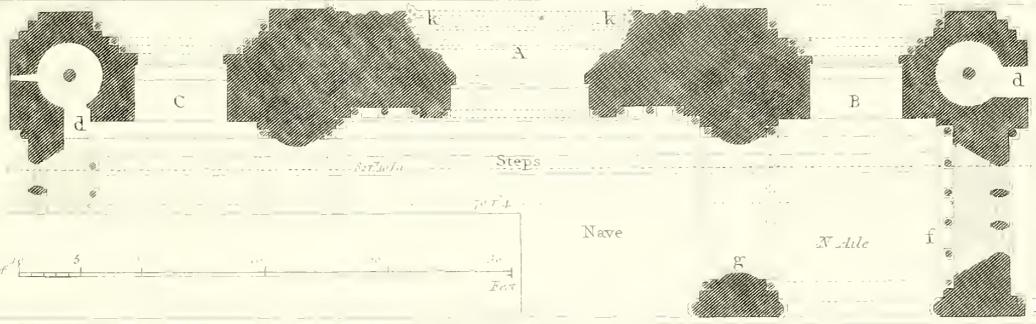
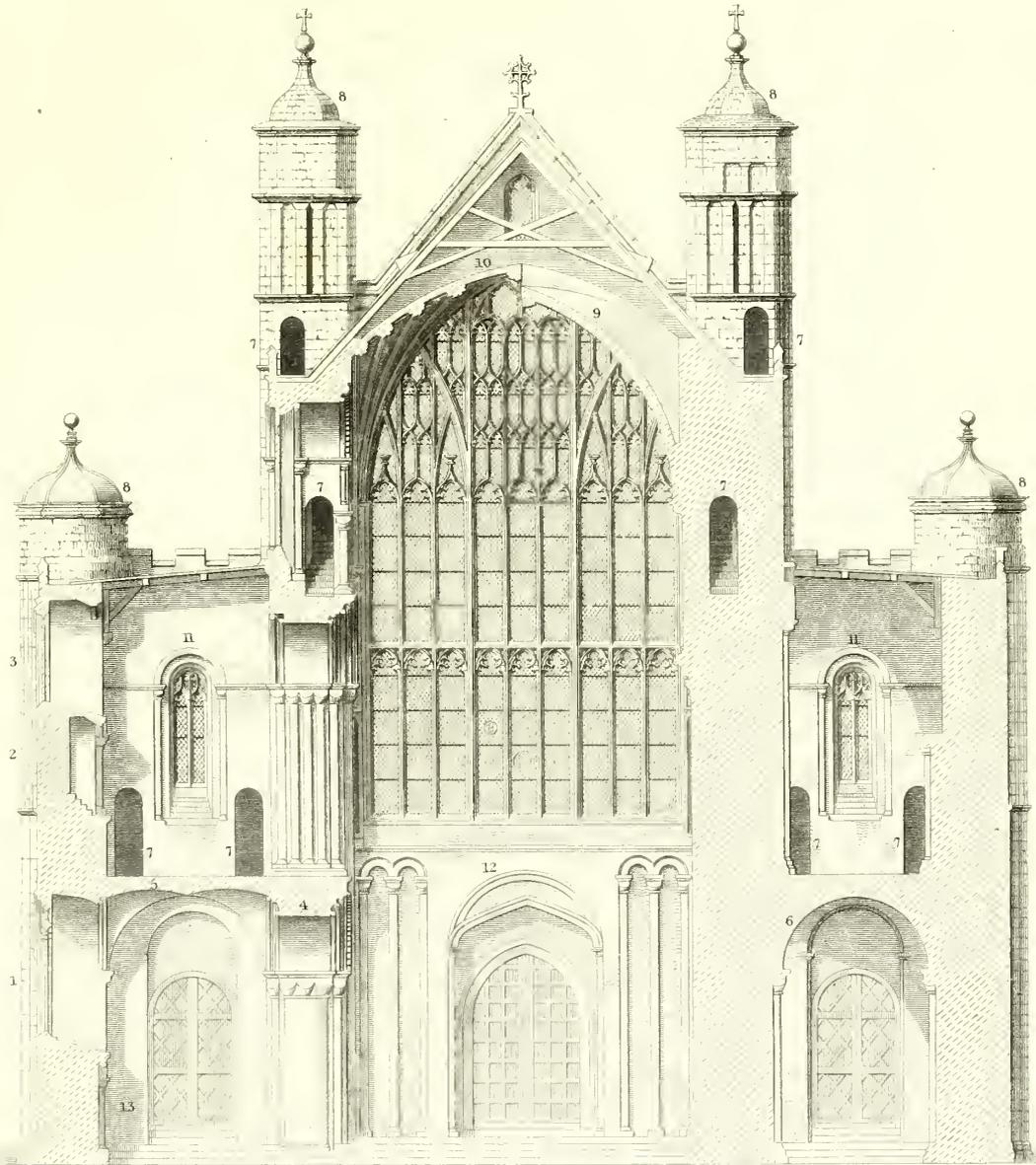
Bishop *Goldwell*; a view of which constitutes Plate XVI.: 10. door-way, closed up, to a chapel, probably Heydon's, at the south-east angle of the south transept: 11. a low tomb, attributed to Sir *Thomas Erpingham*: 12. an old monument, removed from the anti-choir, to the memory of "Dame *Elizabeth Calthroppe*, widow, first the wife of Sir Francis Calthrop, Knight, and last the wife of John Culpeper, Esq. who died Dec. 20, 1582:." 13 and 14. staircases to galleries and to the tower, &c.: 15. door-way from the north transept to the bishop's palace: 16. door-way, called the priors' entrance, from the east walk of the cloister to the south aisle, shown in the title-page: 17. entrance to the choir under the organ-screen: 18. a stone screen, built by Bishop Lyhart; the door-way of which is engraved in Plate XXII. F: 19. altar-tomb to Sir *James Hobart*, who was attorney-general to King Henry VII. and who died in the year 1507: 20. altar-tomb to *Bishop Parkhurst*: 21. a mural monument against the south wall to the Rev. *Dr. Porter*, called dean by Blomefield; but he was only a prebendary of this church, and died Oct. 5, 1670: 22. a large flat monument for *Bishop Nix*, arched over: 23. an altar-tomb for *Chancellor Spencer*, on which the dean and chapter formerly received the money paid by their tenants for rents: 24. door-way from the south aisle of the nave to the western walk of the cloister: 25, 26, and 28. door-ways from the cloister to some of the prebendal houses: 27. lavatories: 29 and 30. door-ways to the old monastic offices: 31. to the deanery, and dean and chapter's office: 32. to passage: 33. old windows.

(Plate II. *View of the West End* of the cathedral, with the tower and spire at a distance. The centre door-way and the great window are the works of Bishop Alnwyk, built in the reign of Henry V. The folding-doors, finely carved, are shown, Plate XXII. J. On each side of the door-way are two empty niches, with pedestals for statues; beneath which are shields charged with arms; and over the canopies are four smaller niches, three of which contain small statues. In the spandrils are two shields, with the arms of the bishop and of the see, each enclosed in a garter, with an inscription. The workmanship of this screen is rather flat and tame. The two turrets at the sides of the great window are finished with stone cupolos, the two external turrets with lead: but these four turrets had

originally lofty spires, as represented in old prints, and particularly in one given in Browne's Volume of Posthumous Works.)

Plate III. *Plan and Section of the West Front*; showing the proportions of the two ailes, thickness of the walls, height and width of the nave, the three entrance doors, with four blank arches at the west end of the nave, &c.—PLAN. A. central door-way, with the new work, k.k. by Bishop Alnwyk: B. northern, and C. southern doors: D. D. stairs in the turrets: E. window: F. blank arches and columns, continued all round the church: G. pier: H. flat pilaster buttress, with cylindrical mouldings at the angles.—The figures in the SECTION refer—1. window to the north aile: 2. original window, now walled up, to gallery over roof of aile: 3. a modern square-headed window: 4. section of arch, with the form of its soffit between the nave and the south aile: 5. section of the arched roof over the aile, at the intersection of the groining of the vault: 6. section of the same between the column and pier: 7. door-ways to stairs: 8. modern cupolos: 9. section of the stone vaulting: 10. the same, with sections of the ribs: 11. original windows, with mullions and tracery of later date, from the west front to the galleries over the ailes: 12. door-way, with three arches differently shaped; over which is a passage beneath the great window: 13. section of archivolt moulding to blank arches round the ailes.

Plate IV. *Architectural Details*: A. one compartment of the upper story on the east side of the north transept, in which is a singular column, cut to imitate the scales of fish: the situation of this is shown in Plate IX. Another column, with triangular indentations, is also found in the same story, K:—B. and D. string courses, with indented and billet ornaments; also sections of the same, b. and d.; these prevail in various parts of the church: C. and G. capitals to small columns in the upper story of the north transept: H. capitals and bases to pilaster columns, at the east end of the gallery over the ailes: I. architrave and arch-moulding, with lintel to a door-way to the stairs on the east side of the north transept: E. blank arches, with intersecting mouldings, attached to the wall behind the altar: F. small blank arches, with triangular mouldings, &c. over the door-way to the north transept.



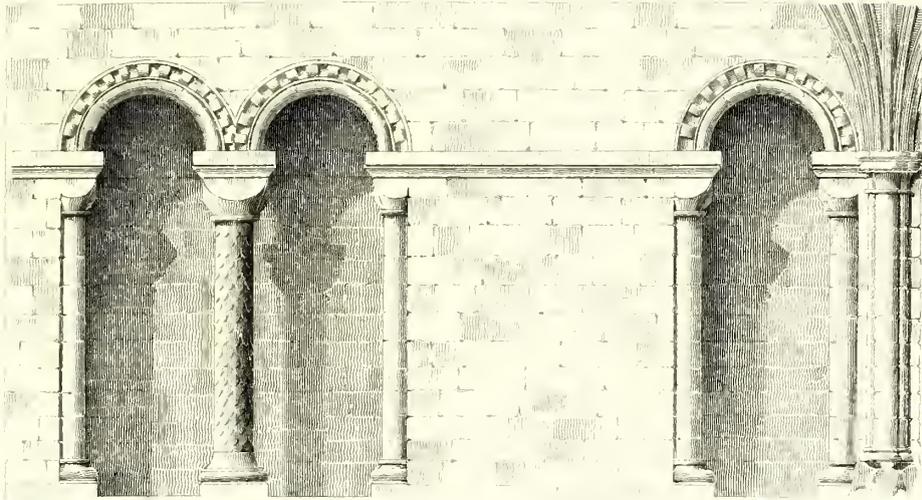
Scale of $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 5 Feet

Engraved by Henry De la Beche from the drawings by W. C. Carter and the late Sir George G. Scott of Norwich Cathedral.
NORWICH CATHEDRAL.
 Section & Plan of West End

London, Published by Longman & Co. Paternoster Row March 2. 1846

Printed by H. Colver

A



b

B



C

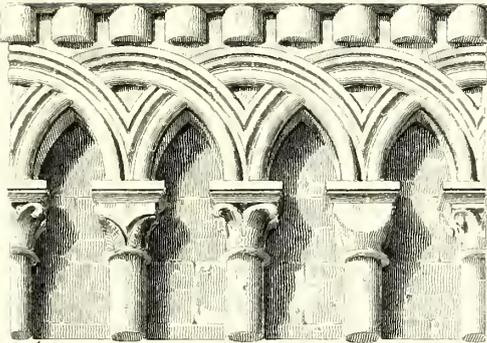


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d



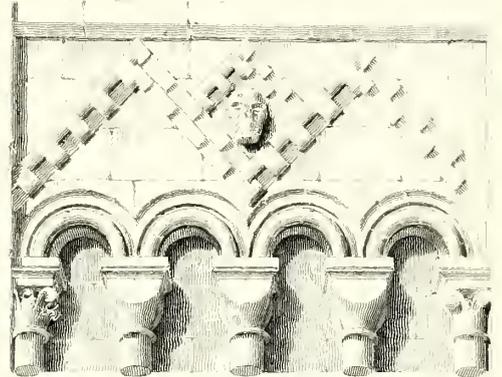
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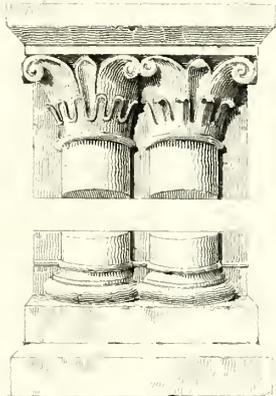
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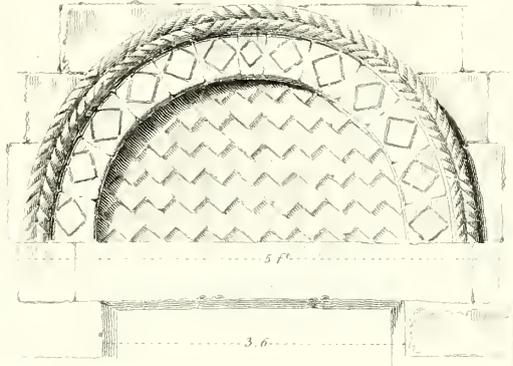
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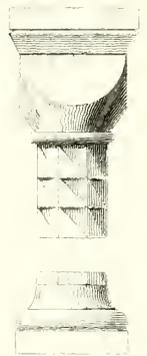
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I



K

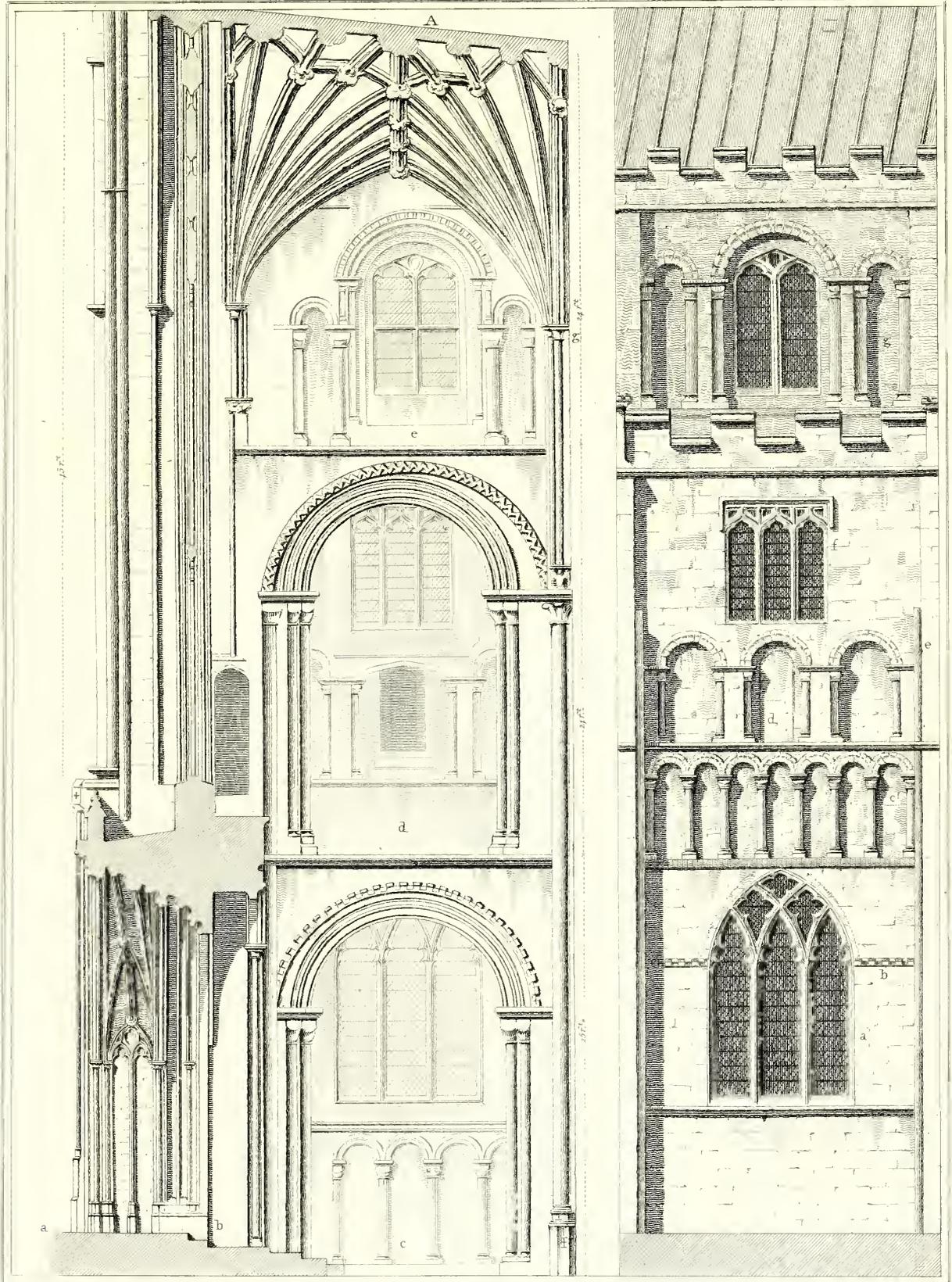


Engraved by E. Blore, from Sketches by J. Britton — see Britton's History, &c. of Norwich Cathedral.
NORWICH CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

Architectural Details.

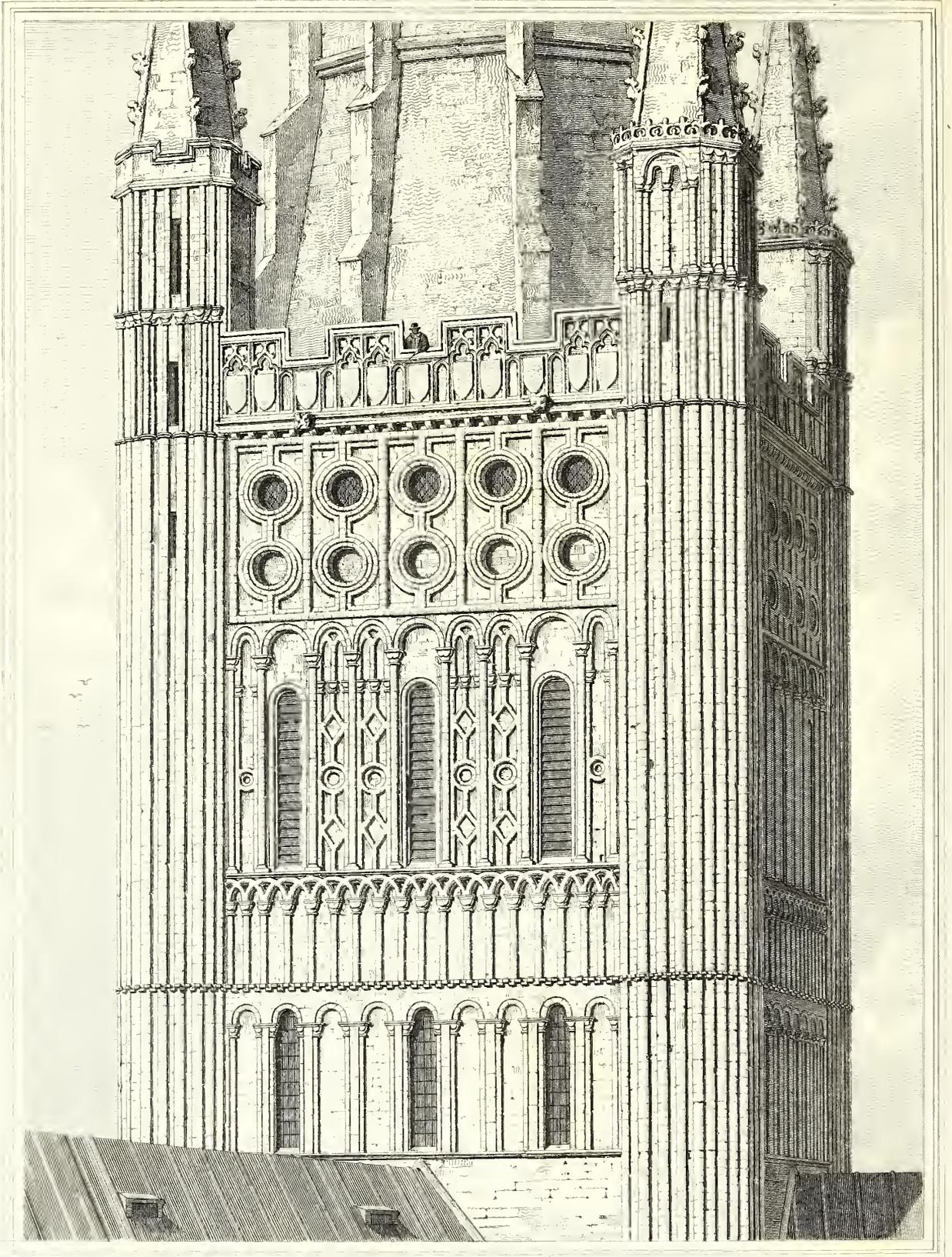
London Published and Sold by Longman & Co. Paternoster Row.

Printed by Geo. K. Lewis



Etched by J. Rowe, from a Drawing by R. Cattmole for Britton's History &c. of Norwich Cathedral Church
 Scale of 5 10 20 25 Feet.

NORWICH CATHEDRAL CHURCH.
Interior & Exterior of one Compartment of the Nave at the West End.
 London Published Oct 2 1823 by Longman & C. Paternoster Row



Sketch'd by John Ailey Bayton, Esq. Architect & F.S.A. & Ench'd by John Le Roux, for Britton's History &c. of Norwich Cathedral Church.

NORWICH CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

View of the Tower.

London, Published Jan'y 1816 by Longman & Co. Paternoster Row.

Printed by Baynard.

(Plate V. *Elevations, Interior A. and Exterior B.* of one compartment of the north side of the nave, with section of the great west window and door. The original Norman part of the building may be distinguished from subsequent alterations and additions; some of which will be pointed out. There remains one of the original Norman windows on the north side of the choir, with its semicircular arch, and ornamented with the billet moulding. The second tier of windows, marked d. are filled up, and larger windows with a wall built over them, with battlements, and covered with a flat lead roof; but it was originally finished with a slanting roof from the top of the windows, d. to the underside of the clerestory windows. These upper windows had plain Norman openings, instead of the present flat arches of the sixteenth century, divided by a mullion, made probably at the same time with the vaulting of the nave and transepts. These vaultings are supported by slender columns of the same date, the lower part of which rest on angels holding shields. The same design of shields, with the pelican, &c. are represented in the north and south transepts.

A. a. section of the entrance door-way: b. the old arch of the same: c. blank arches under the window of the aisle: d. interior of wall, with one of the old windows and blank arches on each side, in the gallery over the aisle: e. upper tier of windows of the nave, before which there is a narrow passage with open arches and a wall: f. base to a column: and g. capital to clustered columns, from which spring the ribs beneath the vaulted roof:—B. a. modern window: b. string course of double billet moulding, which continues all round the exterior of the church: c. blank arches, with semicircular mouldings, having regular bases and capitals, and which continue round the church: d. original window, closed up: e. pilaster buttress, with cylindrical columns at the angles: f. modern window: and g. blank arched panels, which continue round the upper part of the nave and transepts.

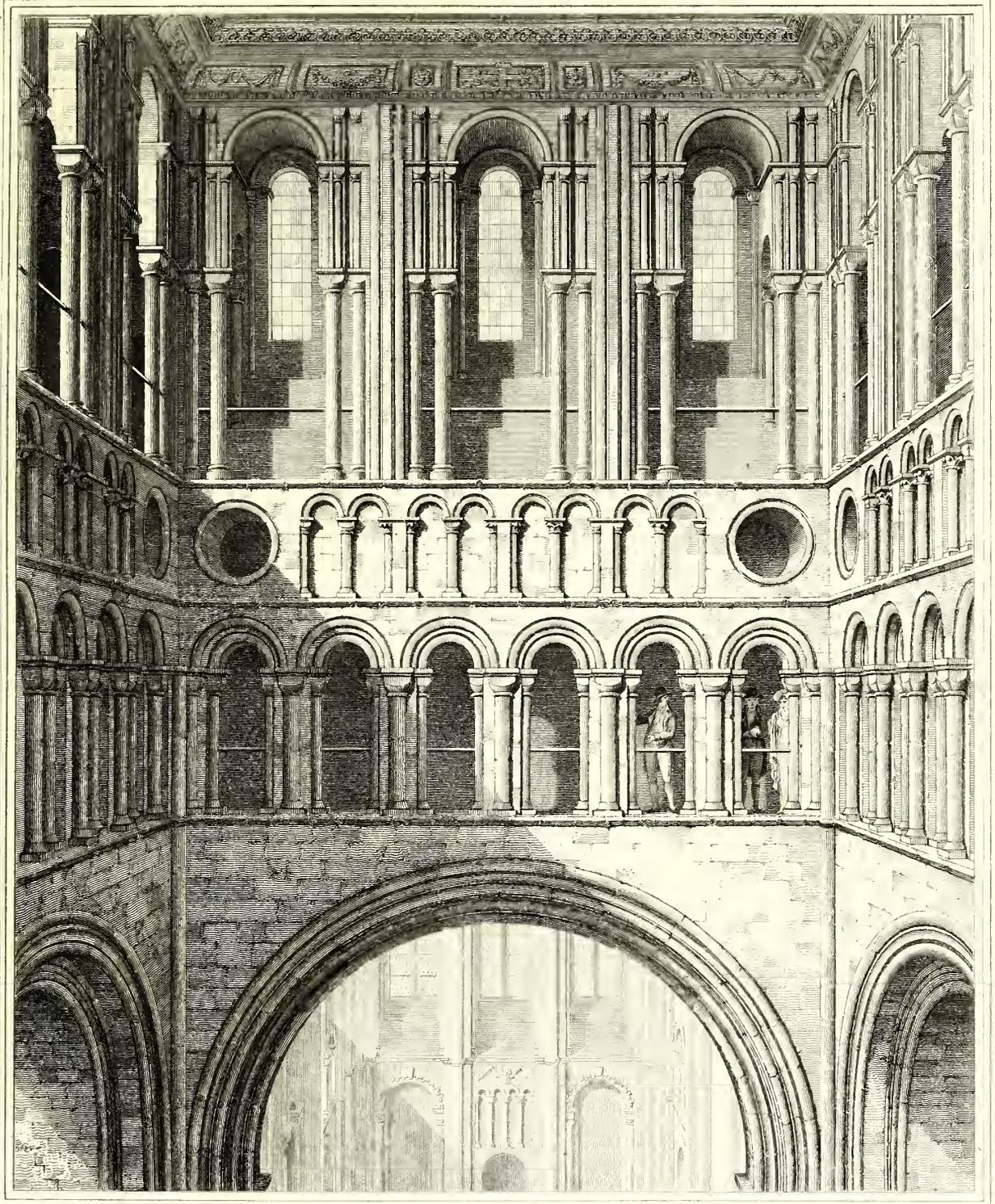
(Plate VI. *Perspective View of the West and South Sides of the Tower and the lower part of the spire.* The whole tower with the low turrets serve as a beautiful specimen of Norman architecture of about the time of Henry I. if not of King Stephen, and before the changes which soon took

place in the Norman style. The lower tier of Norman windows and the row of arches over them are repaired, and with stones of different dimensions from those of the original work. The battlements of the tower, the centre spire, and the four small spires, including the carved leaves of the turrets, are in the style of the fifteenth or sixteenth century.

(Plate VII. *Interior View of the Tower*, with the open gallery which leads to the battlements and spire. In the upper rows of arches are the windows represented in the lower tier of Plate VI. Through the great arch of the tower is seen part of the north transept.)

Plate VIII. *Elevation of Part of the North Side of the East End*, showing three divisions in height and in width. In the lower story we perceive that the original semicircular arches have been altered, and flattened arches with ornamental spandrils, blank arches, canopies, &c. introduced. Over these is a perforated parapet before the gallery. a. blank arches: b. modern wall under a pointed arch, which formerly opened to a small chapel on the north side of the church, corresponding with the Beauchamp chapel on the opposite side: c. recess with panelling and canopy, the site of Queen Elizabeth's throne: d. section of steps to, and platform for the altar: e. arch of the semicircular end: f. three panels with shields, charged with arms; two of which are given more at large, Plate XVI. A. and B.: g. niche, canopy, pinnacles, &c. shown larger, Plate XVI. F. as h. is at c.: i. two panels, with elaborate tracery and blank shields: k. three of the old windows, now closed up: l. open parapet: m. open passage behind the clustered columns, which support ogee arches, o. and the groining of the roof, n: p. part of the window of the clerestory of the circular end, one of which is shown Plate XXII. E.: q. part of arch, of horse-shoe form.

Plate IX. *A geometrical Elevation and Section*, in outline: showing the two transepts, tower, and spire, with part of the cloister; one half representing the inside, the other the outside of the whole structure. a. Section of the north door: b. chapel, shown in ground-plan, v.: c. door-way to stairs: d. door-way to north aisle: e. pier at north-east angle of tower: f. screen: g. elevation and section of piers, arches, &c. on the south side of the nave;



Sketch'd by John Ayley Kerton, Esq. Architect & E.S.A. and Etch'd by Henry To. Lewis, for Britton's History &c. of Norwich Cathedral.

NORWICH CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

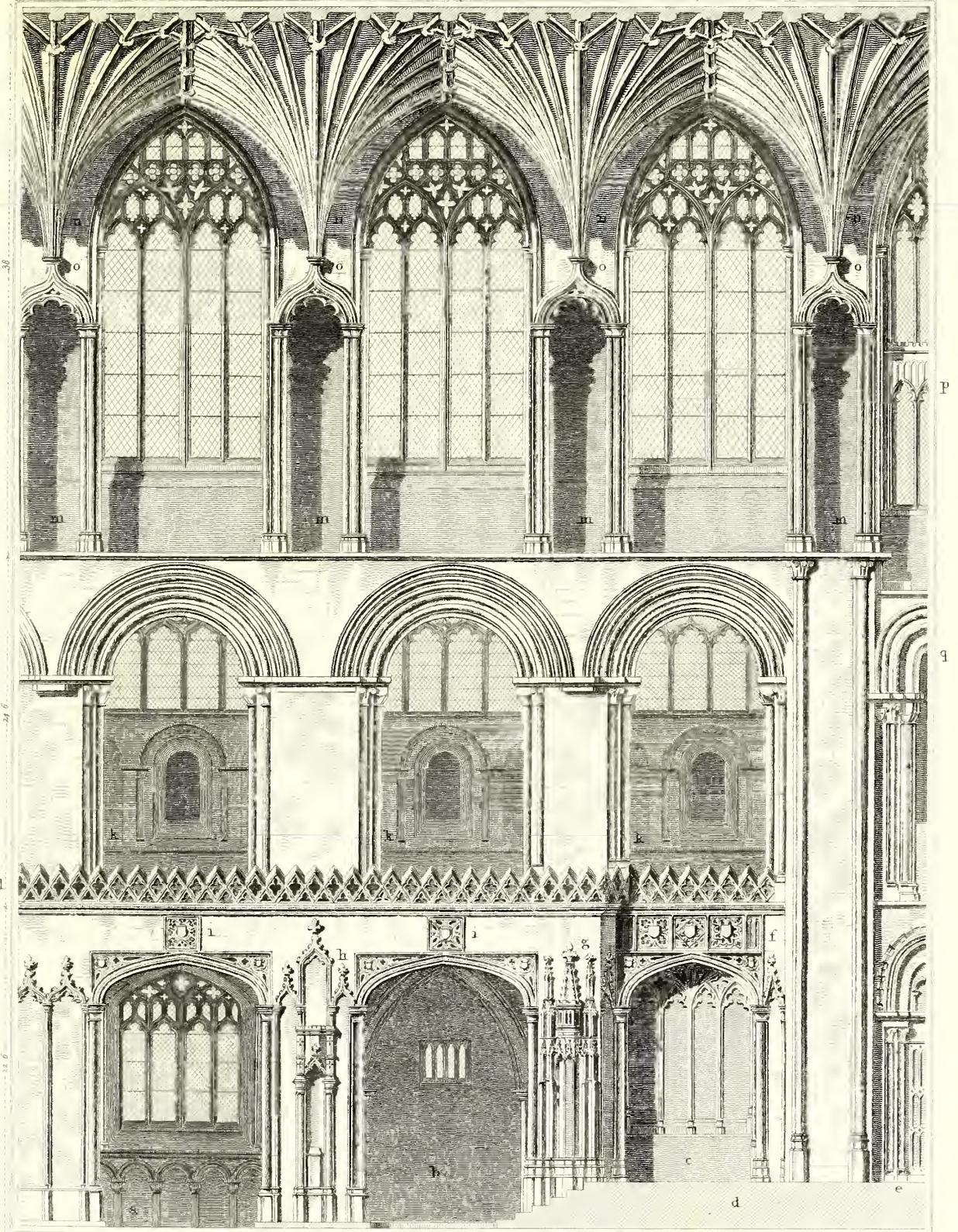
View of the Interior of the Tower.

TO SIR THOMAS GAGE BART^s of Hengrave Hall, an Admirer & Promoter of Topographical & Antiquarian Works

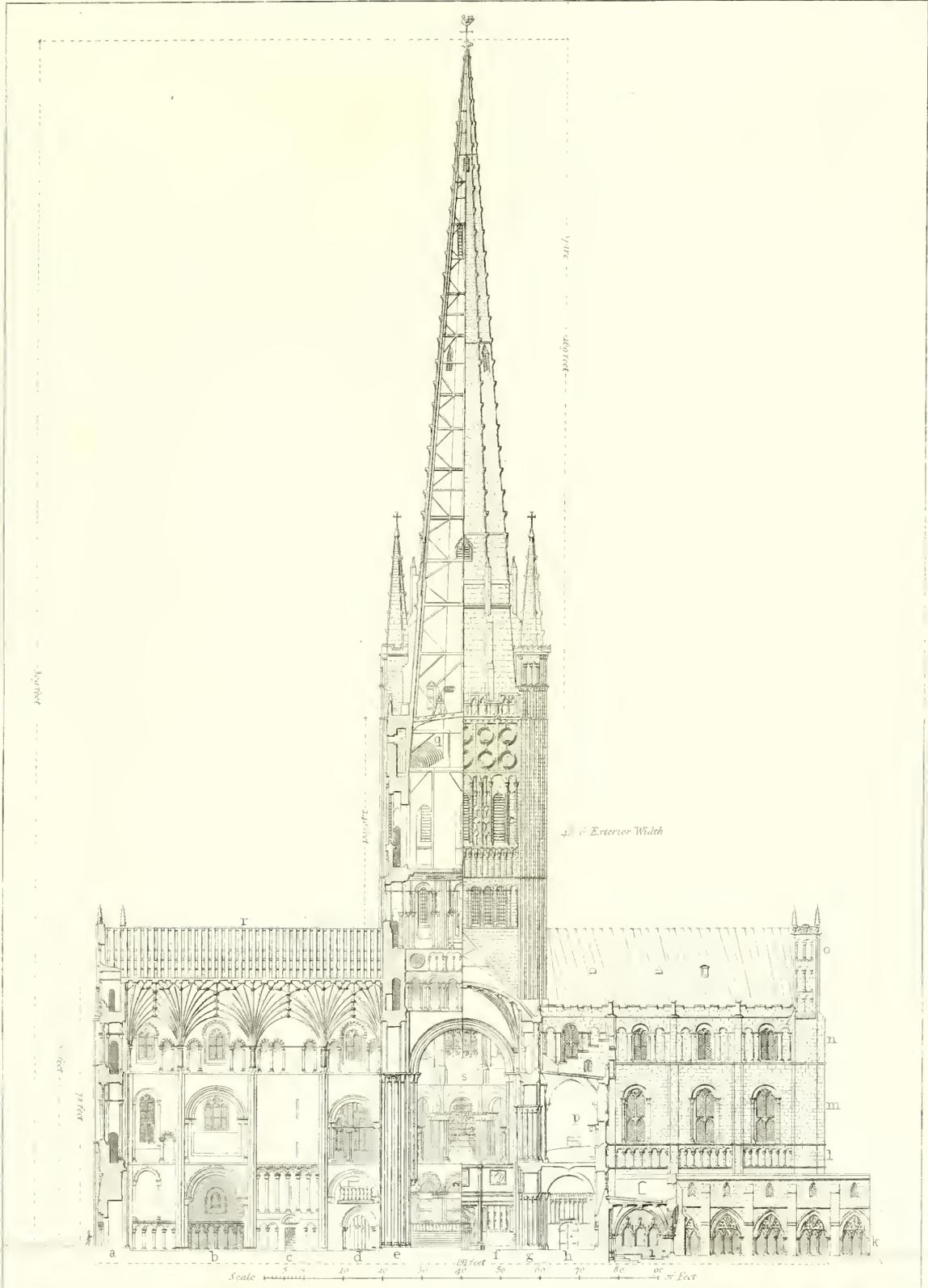
This Plate is Inscribed by the Author.

London, Published Jan^y 1786 by Longman & C. Paternoster Row

Printed by Baynard



Elevation of part of the North side of the choir near the altar.
 London Published March 2 1826 by Longman & Co. Stationers.



Drawn by J. R. Roper Esq. Architect & F. S. A.

Engraved by John Goussier

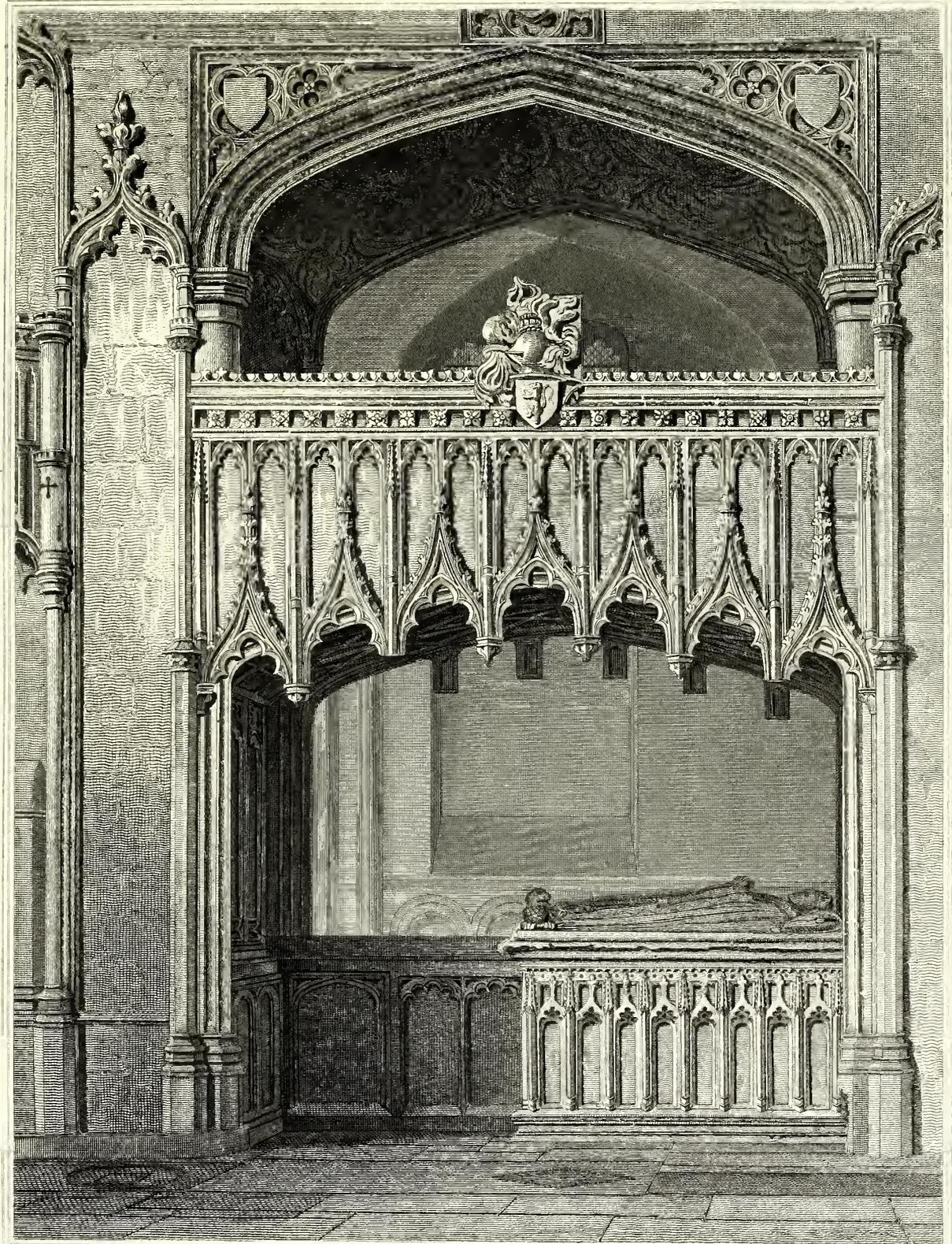
ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, LONDON.

Elevation of S. Transept & half of Tower &c.

Section of N. Transept & half of Tower &c.

London, Published by Longman & Co. Paternoster Row, March 2. 1856.

and 1, WATERLOO



Engraved by J. Lewis from a Drawing by E. Mackenzie for Britton's History &c. of Norwich Cathedral

NORWICH CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

Monument of Bishop Goldwell.

*To PHILIP MEADOWS MARTINEAU ESQ. Member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh & Senior Surgeon
of the Norfolk & Norwich Hospital. This Plate is inscribed by the Author.
London Published April 1, 1810 by Longman & Co. Paternoster Row*



Engraved by J. Le Keux, from a Drawing by F. Maclean, for Britton's History &c. of Norwich Cathedral.

NORWICH CATHEDRAL CHURCH,

View of the Choir, looking east

TO THE RIGHT REV. HENRY BAEWERT LL.D. LORD BISHOP OF NORWICH this Plate is inscribed by the Author.

London, Published July 2. 1816, by Longman & Co. Paternoster Row.



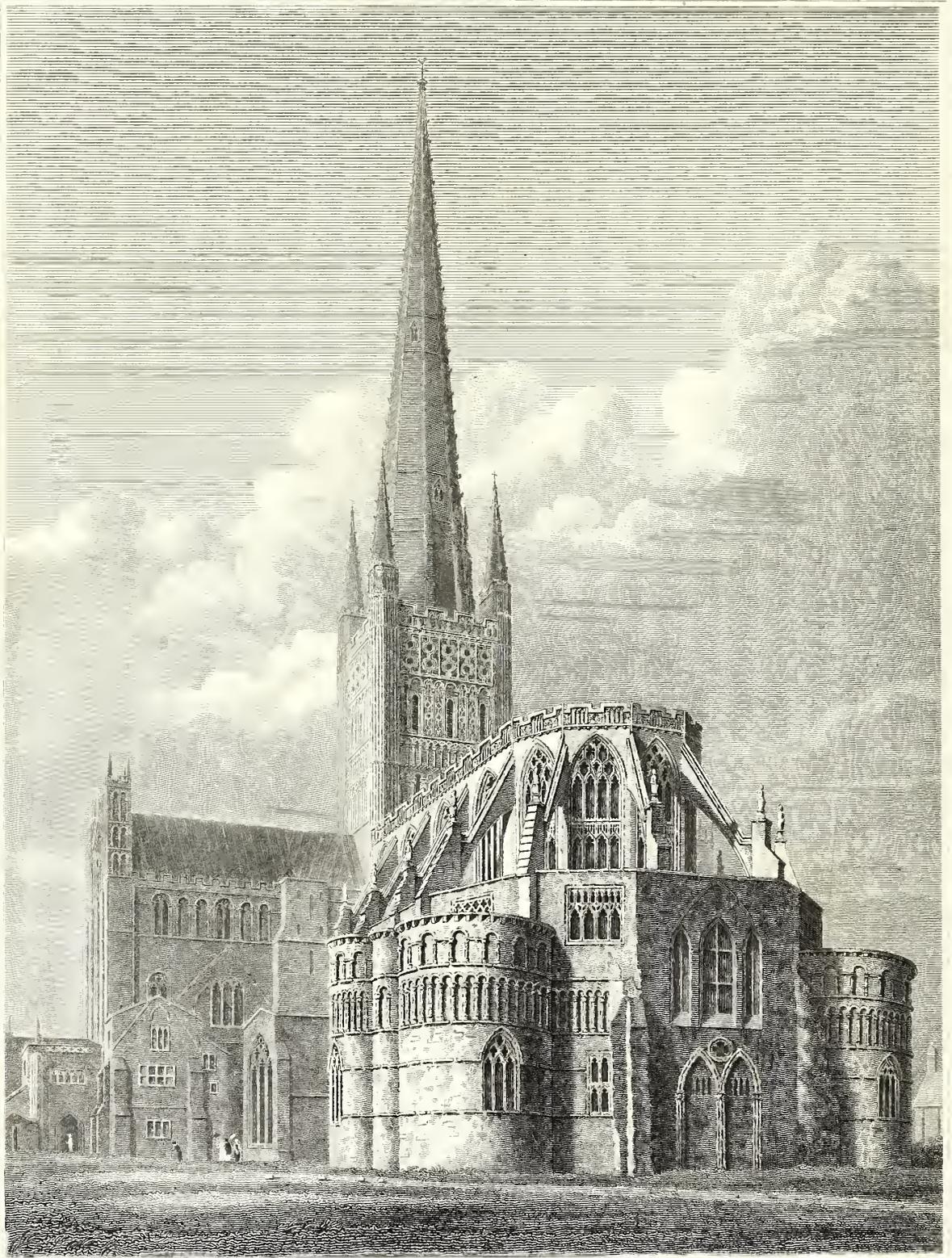
Engraved by H. Le Roux from a drawing by F. Mackenzie for Bratton's History &c of Norwich Cathedral.

NORWICH CATHEDRAL CHURCH,

View of the Nave, looking east

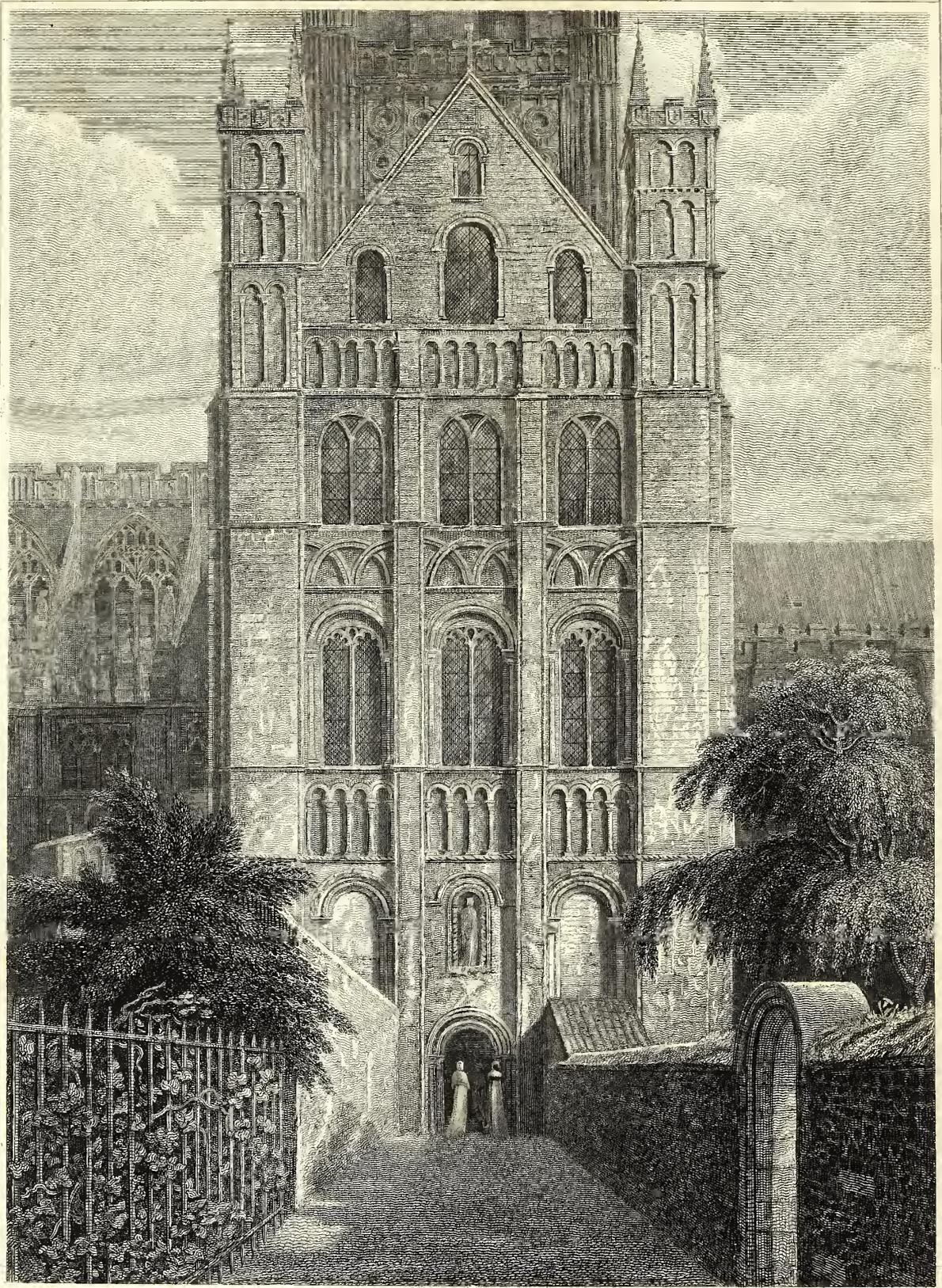
TO THE REV^d JOSEPH TURNER D.D. Dean of Norwich & Master of Embrooke College, Cambridge, who has paid laudable attention to the fabric, & interests of his Church, this Plate is respectfully inscribed by J. Bruen.

London, Published Nov^r 22. 1816. by Longman & C^o Paternoster Row.



Engraved by W^m Findlay, after a Drawing by K. Catermole, for Britton's History &c. of Norwich Cathedral.
NORWICH CATHEDRAL CHURCH,
View of the East End &c.

TO CHARLES HARVEY ESQ^r M.P. this Plate is inscribed by the Author.
London, Printed Sept^r 2 1816, by Longman & C^o. Paternoster Row



Engraved by Jas. Lewis, from a Drawing by E. MacDonnell, for Strutt's History &c. of Norwich Cathedral.

NORWICH CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

View of the North Transept.

To **LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR JAMES AFFRECK BART** *this Plate is inscribed by the Author*
London, published Aug^r. 1816, by Longman, & C^o Paternoster Row.

Printed by Hayward

h. south aisle: i. east end of the cloister against the prior's entrance: k. four windows of the east side of the cloister: -l. m. n. three divisions of the exterior of the west side of the south transept: o. turret, with modern pinnacles to the same: p. gallery over the south aisle, walled up: q. arched trusses at the angle of the tower, on four of which the spire rests: r. section of the roof of the north transept: s. elevation of the east end over the altar. (The principal measurements are given on the plate.)

Plate X. *View of the North Transept*, with parts of the tower, nave, and east end. The niche over the north door contains an old statue, said to be of the founder, Losinga.

Plate XI. *View of the Church from East End*, displays the east side of the tower and spire from the junction of the former with the transept, also the east side of the south transept, the passage to the cloister, part of the precincts gaol, the Beauchamp chapel, with the chapels of Jesus and St. Luke; it also shows the eastern and southern sides of the clerestory, with its lofty and elegant windows, the flying buttresses, and panelled parapet; also the two closed arches which formerly opened to the lady chapel: but the most curious objects of this print are the two chapels, which from their forms and style of decoration are peculiarly interesting in a history of ancient ecclesiastical architecture. In this view the artist has omitted a wall and some shrubbery belonging to a gentleman's garden.

Plate XII. *View of the Nave* from the west end, looking east, shows the style of architecture which characterizes this portion of the edifice; the older part of which is distinguished for its simplicity and solidity, whilst the upper part is of a light, lofty, and elegant style. In this view is represented the screen across the nave, built by Bishop Lyhart; beyond which is the organ-screen: the space between the two is called the anti-choir; and near it are two columns, with spiral flutes, &c.

(Plate XIII. *Interior View of the Choir*. The lower tier of arches behind the altar, with the capitals of columns, the fluted panels, and small arches, are modern repairs and additions. The second tier of arches, &c.

still retains the original Norman work of Bishop Herbert. The upper windows and the vaulting are the works of Bishop Goldwell, in the reign of Henry VII. On the left, against the north-east pier of the tower, is the chancellor's stall, made from several ancient fragments of carved wood. On the opposite side is the bishop's throne, of modern workmanship. The painted glass at the east end was the work and the gift of Mrs. Lloyd, the wife of the late dean. This however disfigures, rather than ornaments, its station.

(Plate XIV. *Interior View of the North Aile* of the choir, showing the whispering gallery, or confessionary, and the entrance into Jesus' chapel.) The eagle reading-desk and drapery do not usually remain in this situation, but were placed here merely to delineate the former.

Plate XV. *Details of Six Subjects.* A. B. two panels with arms of the Boleyn family, &c. over the arches near the altar: C. ogee canopy near the same, with elegant foliated crockets, finial, and cusps: D. niche with pedestal, canopy, &c. in the east wall of the Beauchamp chapel: E. summit of one of the buttresses at the east end, of Bishop Goldwell's time: F. an elegant canopy, with pinnacles against the wall near the altar, of the same age.

Plate XVI. *View of Bishop Goldwell's Monument.* This is the only enriched tomb with a statue in the cathedral, and as a specimen of the style of monumental sculpture and architecture is interesting. It consists of an altar-tomb of white marble, with several niches, canopies, and pedestals at the sides and end, a recumbent statue of the bishop on the top, and a canopy adorned with panelling, ogee arches, freize, and parapet. The side against the south aile is ornamented with panelling, as well as the ends at the head and feet of the tomb.

Plate XVII. *The front E. and profile D. of the Bishop's Effigy*, which is distinguished for its enriched vestments. These are the cope, with a rich border of lace, closed on the breast with a large square morse, or fibula; beneath the cope is the dalmatic, alb, stole, &c. as usual; and hanging from the left arm is the maniple. The crozier, with part of the mitre, which



Engraved by W. Roddy from a drawing by B. Catermole for *Trinity's History, &c. of Norwich Cathedral*

EDWARDUS CATHEDRAE U. TRINITY,

View of the North Aisle of the Choir looking West.

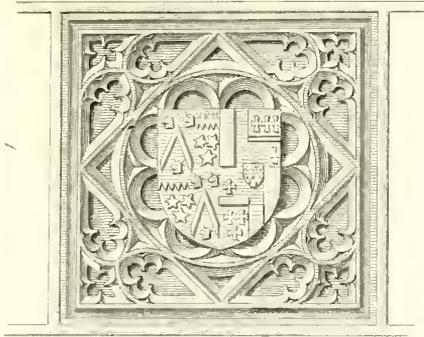
TO THE REV^d LINES FORD, B.D. Minister of St. Lawrence Ipswich, & Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford

This Plate is inserted by his obliged friend the Author

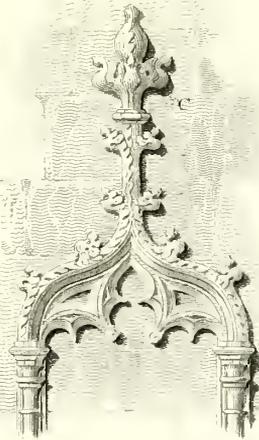
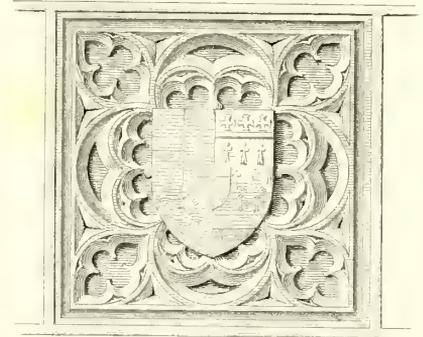
London. Published June 2, 1816 by Longman & Co. Paternoster Row

and G. Howard

A

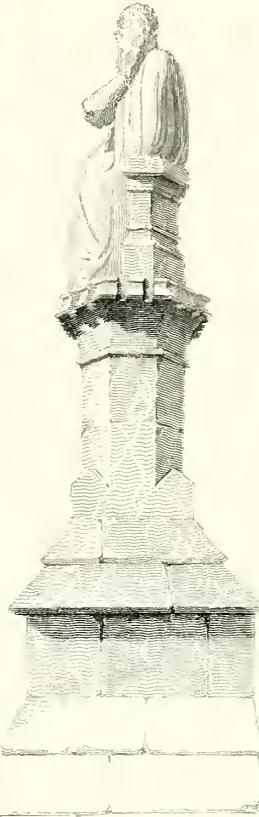
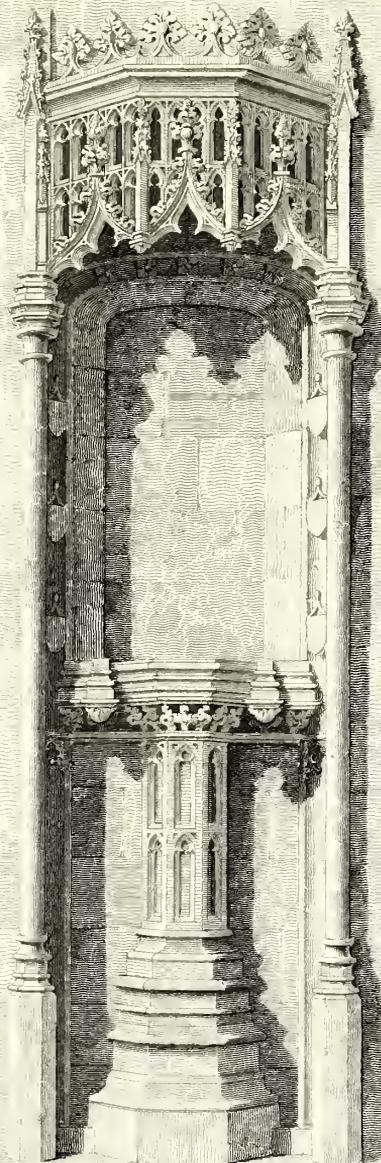


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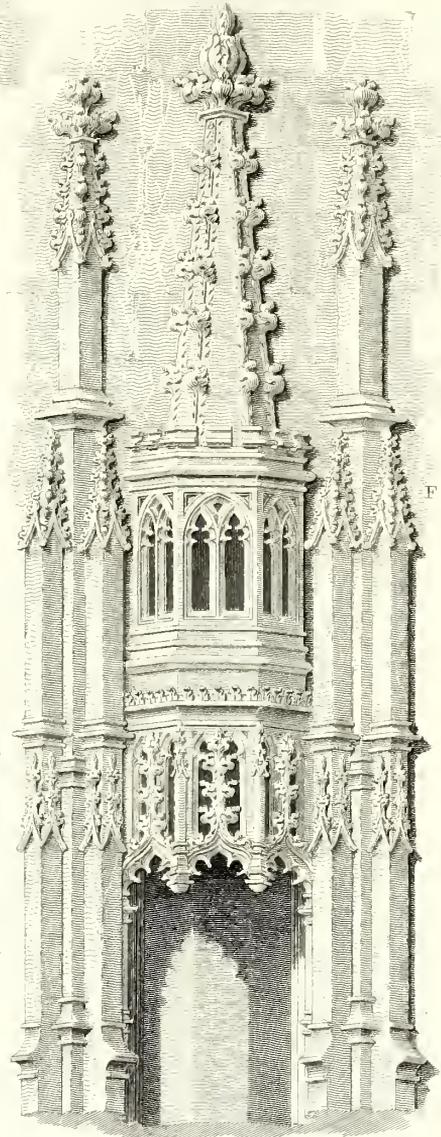
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Engr'd by Henry Le Keux, from a Drawing by R. Cattermole for Brattens History &c. of Norwich Cathedral
NORWICH CATHEDRAL CHURCH

London Published by Longman & Co. Queen's Row, March 2 1826

Printed by R. Agar



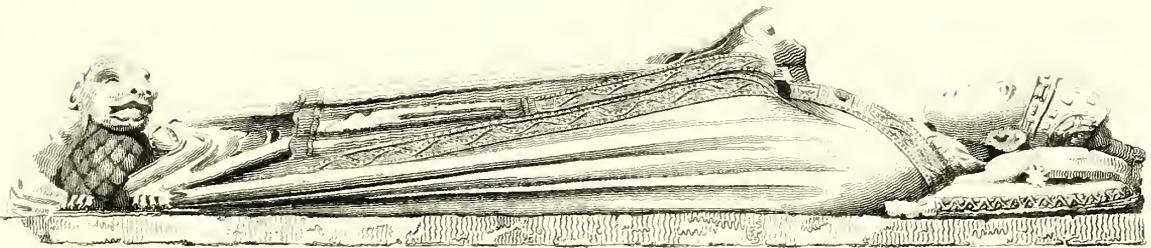
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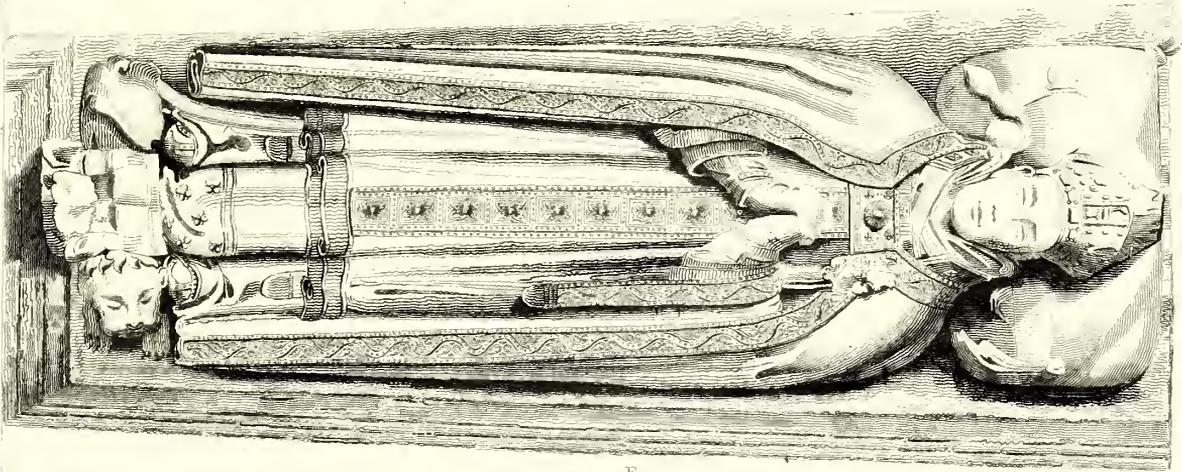
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C



D



E

Drawn by A. Cattermole

Engraved by J. G. Heath

THE STATUES OF THE BISHOPS OF SALISBURY

Bishop Beilwell's Statue, A.

Published May 2, 1861 by Longman & Co. Stationers' Hall

Printed by W. G. & Co. London



Engraved by John Le Keux, from a Drawing by E. Mackenzie, for Bracco's History &c. of Norwich Cathedral.
NORWICH CATHEDRAL CHURCH.
East end of the South Aisle, looking East
TO DAWSON TURNER ESQ.^r an admirer & patron of Topography & Antiquities.
This Plate is inscribed by J. Britton.
London, Published March 1, 1816 by Longman & Co. Paternoster Row.

was formerly much ornamented, and the head of a clerk, at the feet, are broken. The head rests on two cushions, and the feet against a crouching lion, on which is an opened book, and a mutilated small figure of a clerk, or priest. The small statues A. B. C. are from the prior's door-way in the cloister, and represent an archbishop, A. with the pall depending in front: the Deity, or Christ, B.: and a king, C. Each of these figures, as well as four others standing over the same door-way, are beneath canopies of ogee and acutely-pointed arches; and beneath the feet of five of them are smaller figures, most likely intended to personify so many vices or sins. The whole of this door-way, shown in the title, is a curious, and I presume unique example of architecture. Mr. Repton considers "the mixture of the straight with ogee gables" as singular, and more particularly so "as these gables are heavily loaded with crockets, different from the light, elegant crockets of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The plain straight gables belong to the time of Henry III. and prevailed long after that period, but the ogee arches did not begin till about the end of that monarch's reign."

Plate XVIII. *View of a Door-way, with Niches and Canopies*, in the soffit, and an open screen above. The latter is inserted in an old Norman arch, which still retains its original capitals, with billet and embattled mouldings. The numerous mullions and tracery of this window, which appears to have been glazed, characterize the last period of decorated architecture; and from the initials of R. C. and P. N. on the lock of the doors, it is generally supposed that the whole was erected by the last prior and first dean, William Castleton: but although P. N. may stand for Prior of Norwich, it is not easy to make R. C. stand for William Castleton. There can be little doubt however that this work was executed about the time of Bishop Nyx, A. D. 1501, when the stone roofs of the transepts, &c. were raised.

Plate XIX. *View of the East End of the South Aile* of the choir, showing the semicircular turn behind the altar, with the style and forms of the vaulted roof, clustered piers, &c. In the foreground is a very fine *font*, ornamented with a profusion of sculptured figures and basso relievo, repre-

senting the Sacraments, &c.² In the distance are two pointed arches, now closed up, but which formerly opened to the lady chapel. Over the two arches is a plain quatrefoil window, enclosed by a circular moulding. This form is generally found about the time of Henry III.

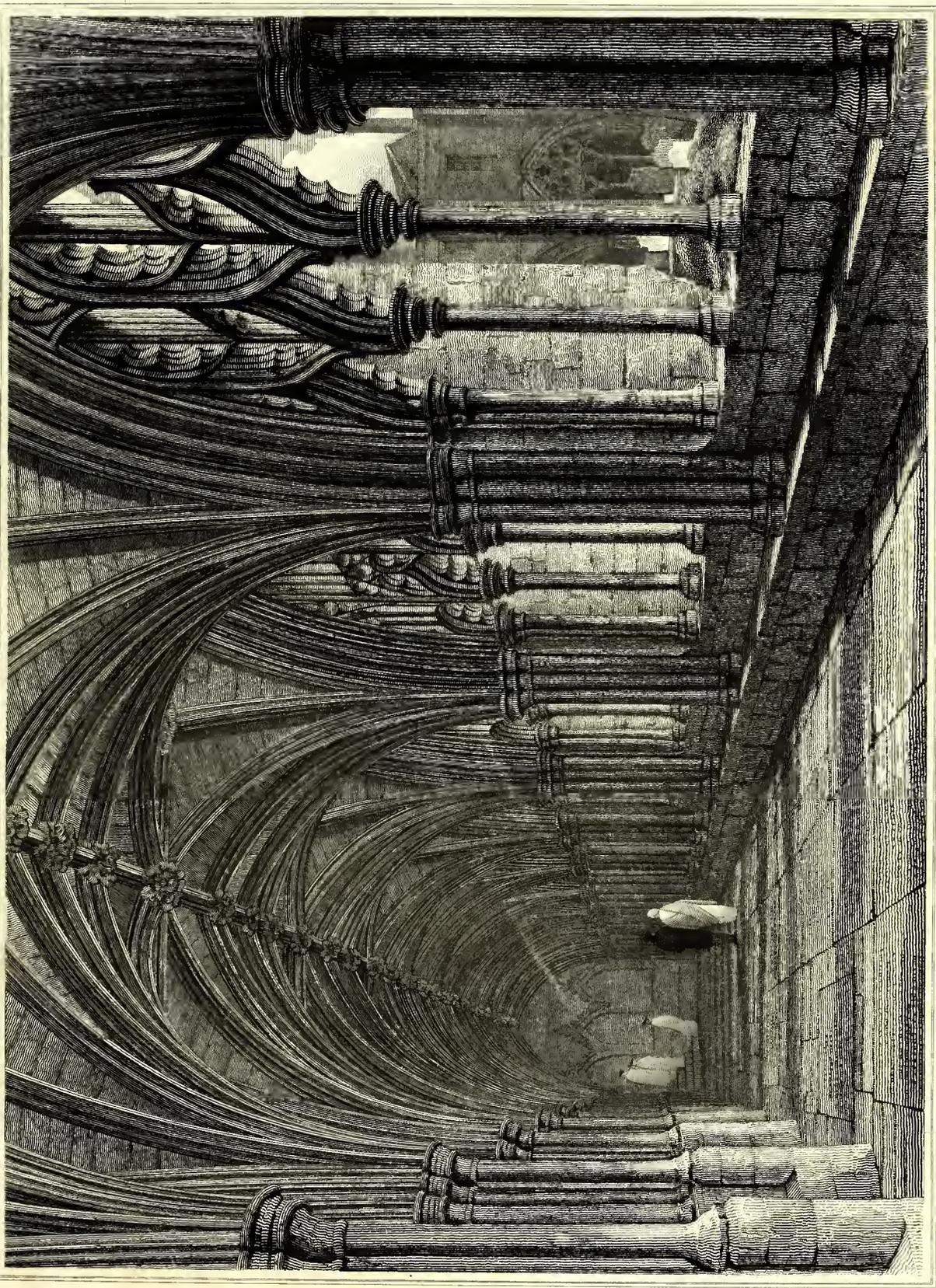
Plate XX. *View of the North Walk of the Cloister, looking east.* Although this cloister was built at different periods, and by different persons, we find a general uniformity of style prevail in the details of columns, capitals, and groinings, and even in many of the mouldings of the four sides. Yet by close examination a progressive change in architecture may be found in the tracery of the windows, commencing at the east end, and continuing through the south, the west, and terminating with the north. An early one is delineated in Plate XXII. A. whilst two of the latest, in the north side, are shown in the same plate, B. C. By the rabbets in the mullions of the upper part of this cloister, it is concluded that it was originally glazed. At the south-west angle of the cloister are two lavatories; and the whole roof is enriched with a great number and variety of sculptured bosses, or orbs. Many of these are interesting, as specimens of sculpture, and as representations of scriptural and monastic events³.

² A very splendid *font* of this class is preserved at Walsingham, in Norfolk; a view of which, with description, and also an account of another at East Dereham, are given in the "Architectural Antiquities."

³ The following account of the cloister at Norwich, by *William of Worcester*, who wrote his Itinerary A. D. 1478, may be regarded as curious.

"Claustrum ecclesie cathedralis Norwicensis.

"Anno Domini MCCLXXXVII. inceptum est opus claustrum Norwicensis ecclesie ante domum capitularum cum ipsa domo capitulari a domino Radulpho Walpole Norwicensi tunc episcopo. Sicut patet per scripturam sculptam in petra posita in occidentali parte claustrum, ante hostium capituli, quae talis est, "Dominus Radulphus Walpole Norwicensis episcopus me posuit;" ac etiam a Ricardo Uppehalle fundatore predicti operis, sicut patet per scripturam sculptam in petra posita in orientali parte ejusdem claustrum ex parte aquilonari hostii capituli antedicti, quae talis est, "Ricardus Uppehalle hujus operis inceptor me posuit:" et facta sunt per cosdem tres le civers tantum cum domo capitulari; residuum vero 5 versus ecclesiam cum hostio ejusdem et versus hostium quo transitur ad infirmariam, et ab illo hostio usque ad illas le civers in quibus mariatagia dependent, factum est sumptibus domini Johannis Elys Nor-



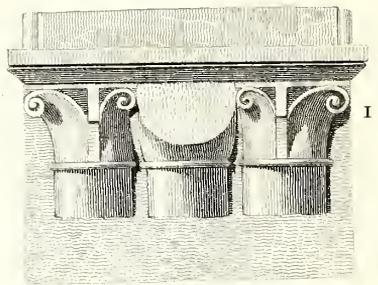
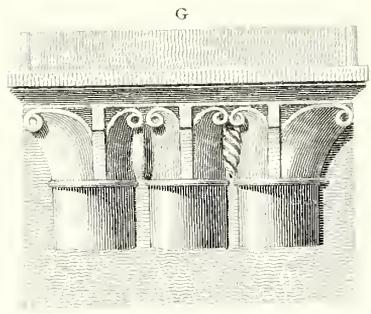
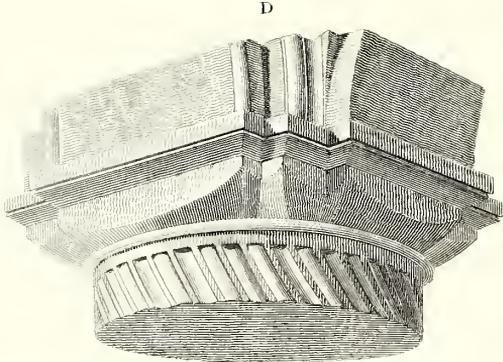
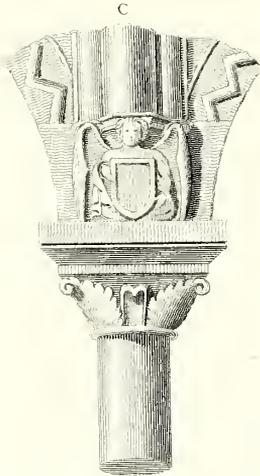
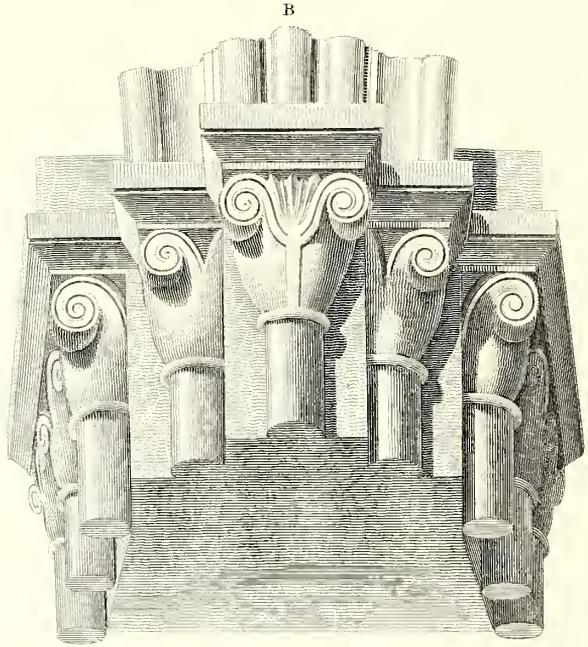
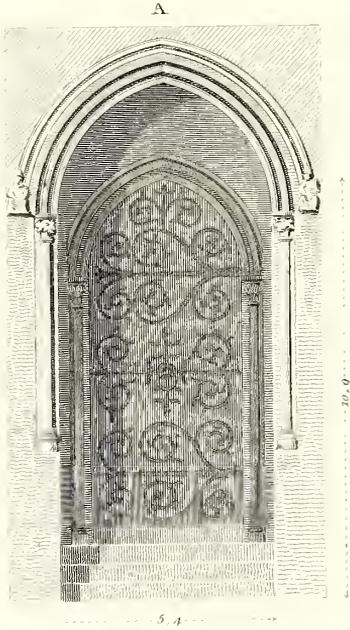
Engraved by J. East from a Drawing by F. Mackenzie for *British History*, &c. — at Norwich & Cathedral.

NORWICH CATHEDRAL, CHURCH.

View of the North Side of the Choir looking West.

TO FRANK SAVERS, M.D. Author of "Discussions on the Tombs of Towns &c."

This Plate is inscribed with sentiments of esteem by J. Britton.
London Published Dec. 2. 1821. by Longman & Co. Paternoster Row.



Etched by J. Smith from a Drawing by R. Cattmole for Britton's History, &c. of Norwich Cathedral.
NORWICH CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

Details.

London, Published Aug^r 1826 by Longman, & C^o Paternoster Row.

Printed by Geo. E. Barnard.

Plate XXI. *Details.* A. door-way, and its door covered with ornamental hinges, leading to *St. John's chapel*, now a school-room. Plate XXII. H. shows a circular window, enclosing semicircular and triangular mouldings, to the vault or crypt of the same chapel. This edifice was erected by Bishop Salmon, who died in 1325; but the door-way and porch appear to have been built by Bishop Lyhart. Plate XXI. B. capitals to clustered columns in the middle story over the altar: C. capital and bracket in the upper story of the nave, from which spring the groinings under the roof: E. capital, with embattled bracket and demi-angel, in Jesus' chapel: D. capital to a circular column, with spiral flutes, in the nave. There is another similar column on the opposite side of the nave; see Ground Plan, No. III.: F. an inscription, repeated four times, on a scroll in the Erpingham gate. This word or abbreviation has excited much doubt and speculation. Blomefield, Sir Thomas Browne, and most writers since his time, read it PÆNA, or PENA, for penance; but Dr. Sayer suggests a more probable and

wicensis episcopi et aliorum amicorum, necnon et per pitanciaræ officium ad hoc specialiter deputatum; pars vero aquilonaris facta est, quo ad parietem juxta ecclesiam et le voltyng, sumptibus magistri Henrici Well scilicet CC et decem marcis, ac etiam XX lib. per magistrum Johannem Hancock eidem assignatis et datis, necnon et per predictum officium pitanciaræ. A maritagiis vero cum hostio refectorii ac lavatoriis factum est sumptibus Galfridi Simonds rectoris de Marisco scilicet C libris, et ab hostio aulæ hospitem usque ad introitum in ecclesiam cum hostio ejusdem; ac quo ad parietem juxta aulam antedictum et le voltyng factum est per executores domini Johannis Wakeryng quondam episcopi Norwicensis. Et sic completum est opus claustrum famosissimi anno domini MCCCCXXX. tempore domini Wyllelmi Alnewyck episcopi Norwicensis, et domini Wyllelmi Wursted prioris ejusdem ecclesia anno tertio: tempus a principio operis usque ad finem CXXXIII annis.

“*Clastrum Norwicensis ecclesie cathedralis.*”

“Longitudo claustrum ecclesie cathedralis a parte boreali ad meridionalem versus le frayter continet 60 virgas, id est 180 pedes.

“Longitudo ejusdem secundem gressus meos 90 gradus.

“Et longitudo claustrum ex parte altera, ubi le chapitell-hous scituatur, continet 57 virgas.

“Et latitudo claustrum ex omnibus quatuor partibus ejus continet infra muros et fenestras 4 virgas, id est 12 pedes.

“Longitudo tocium navis ecclesie cum choro cathedralis Norwici preter capellam Beate Mariæ continet CCXXVI gressus meos.

“Latitudo dictæ navis continet XL gressus meos.”

plain exposition, by reading it YENK, an abbreviation for *think*, or *thank*; a mot, or motto, of Erpingham, and expressive of his thanks for the bishop's pardon. This opinion is almost confirmed by a motto on a ring found at Wymondham in Norfolk, with the words "*Yank God of all*;" and by an inscription, often repeated, on the church of Great Ponton, Lincolnshire, of "*Thynke God of all*."—G. and I. capitals to pilaster columns under an arch of the tower: H. base to a column, probably cut and intended for a capital, in the upper story of the north transept.

Plate XXII. *Architectural Details*. A. B. C. three different windows in the Cloister, already referred to: D. part of an open screen, with quatrefoils and embattled parapet: E. one of the upper windows over the altar, temp. Henry VII.: F. door-way, with enriched spandrils, canopies, and pedestals under the arch, built by Bishop Lyhart about 1450: G. great gate of entrance to the bishop's palace, called St. Martin's Palace Gate. The arch, of several mouldings, is formed of stone, and the spandrils filled with tracery and shields; on the sides of which are two small columns, surmounted by embattled capitals. Over the arch is a series of panelled compartments, with blank shields, and the letter M crowned. The large door is enriched with tracery, blank shields, &c. On the west side of this door-way is a smaller door, also charged with carving and tracery, among which is a heart and a mitre repeated. This gate-house is supposed to have been built by Bishop Lyhart, and repaired by Bishop Sparrow: H. already described in p. 39: I. the large double doors to the central western entrance, sometimes called the procession door, made by Bishop Alwyk.

Plate XXIII. *View of the Erpingham Gate-house* from the west, with part of the west front of the cathedral, &c. Among the great variety of subjects and designs in the ecclesiastical architecture of England, the present gate-house may be regarded as original and unique: and considering the state of society when it was raised, and the situation chosen, we are doubly surprised: firstly, at the richness and decoration of the exterior face, and secondly, in beholding it so perfect and unmutilated after a lapse of four centuries. The archivolt mouldings, spandrils, and two demi-octangular buttresses are covered with a profusion of ornamental sculpture; among



Engraved by Henry Le Gall, from a Drawing by F. Mackenzie, for Britton's History &c. of Norwich Cathedral

West View of the

ERPINGHAM GATE.

TO WILLIAM WILKINS ESQ^r ARCHITECT, F.S.A. the Author of the Antiquities of Magna Græcia

and of other literary works — This Plate is inscribed by J. Britton

London, Published June 1. 1786 by Longman & Co. Paternoster Row

Printed by Hayward

which are thirty-eight small statues of men and women, various shields of arms, trees, birds, pedestals, and canopies: most of these are very perfect, and some of the figures are rather elegant. The shields are charged with the arms of Erpingham, Walton, and Clopton; the two latter being the names of Sir Thomas's two wives. In the spandrils are shields containing emblems of the crucifixion, trinity, and other ceremonies of the catholic church, whilst each buttress is crowned with a sitting statue; one said to represent a secular, and the other a regular priest⁴. In a canopied niche, in the pediment, which is plain, and composed of flint, is a kneeling statue, supposed to represent Sir Thomas. About half way up the gable, on the parapet, are two pedestals, with parts of figures emblematic of two of the evangelists, and two others were formerly higher up. The origin and decoration of this curious gate-house serve to exemplify the history of the age when it was raised. The reforming principles of Wiclif had made a strong impression on the mind of Sir Thomas, and he appears to have exerted himself in disseminating them in Norfolk. This conduct naturally excited the opposition and enmity of the bishop and the monks; who being more powerful than the knight, had him arrested and committed to prison, and afterwards enjoined him to build the present gate-house, both as an atonement for his heresy, and as a public memorial of contrition in the reformer, and power and domination of the priesthood. Sir Thomas was

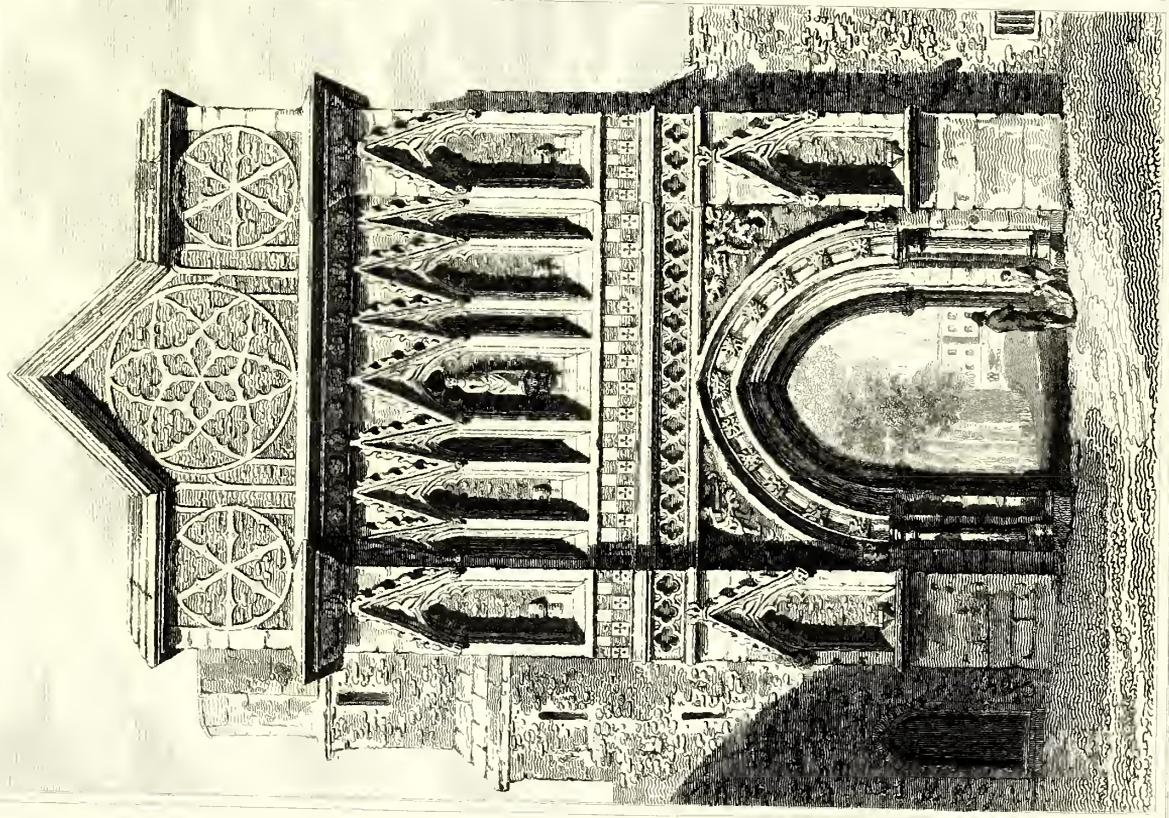
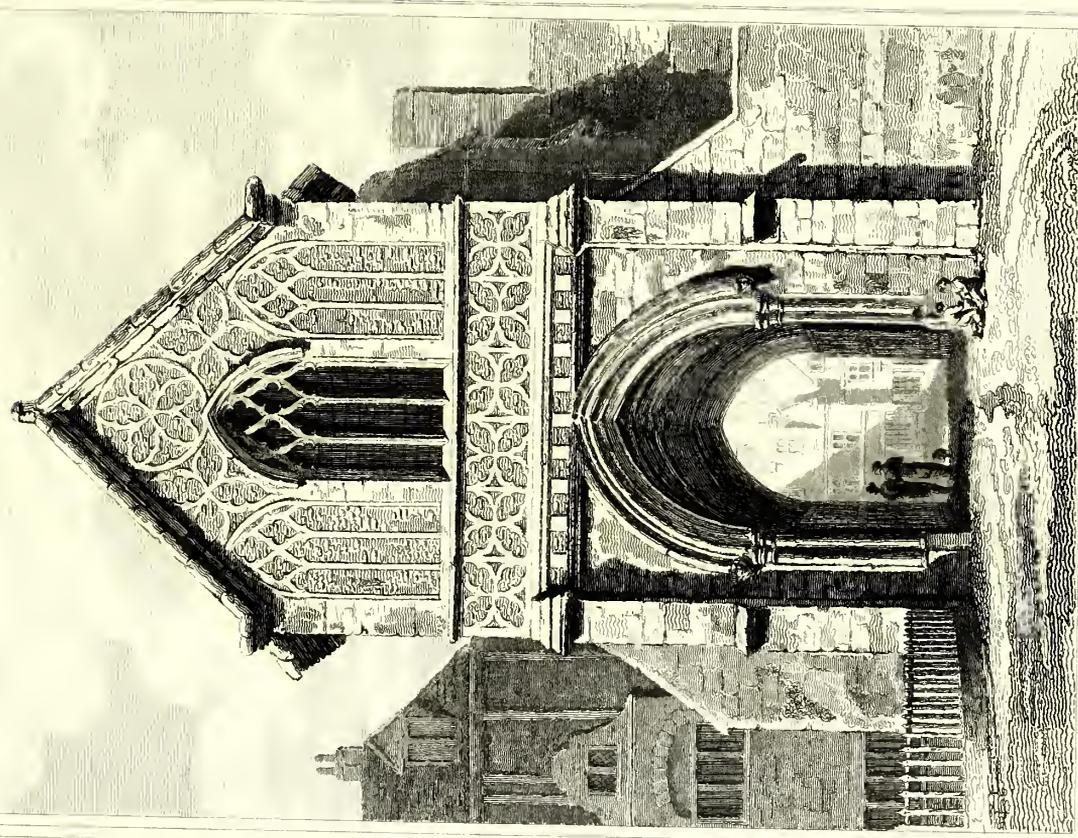
⁴ Blomefield states that the secular priest has a book in his hand, and is teaching a youth who is standing by him; whilst the other figure, of a regular monk, has also a book in his hand, but appears to disregard its contents, and to direct his eyes to passengers who may go through the gate. This is "designed," says the same author, "by the founder to signify that the secular clergy not only laboured themselves in the world, but diligently taught the growing youth, to the benefit of the world; when the idle regular, who by his books also pretends to learning, did neither instruct any, nor improve himself: by which he covertly lashed those that obliged him to this penance, and praised those that had given him instruction in the way of truth." This inference of the Norfolk topographer does not appear very probable: for the bishop and monks would hardly permit a permanent satire to be raised on their own ground, and before their faces. However hostile Sir Thomas might have been towards the intolerant monks, it is evident that he ostensibly conformed to their external ceremonies, by the general design and detail of this structure.

subsequently reconciled to the bishop by the commands of the king, (Henry IV.) who, in a parliament held February 9, 1400, declared that the proceedings of the knight against the bishop were good, and originated in great zeal; and as the latter was of royal lineage; he directed them to "shake hands and kiss each other in token of friendship, which they did; and it afterwards proved real, Sir Thomas becoming a great benefactor to the cathedral, and a firm friend to the bishop as long as he lived⁵."

Plate XXIV. *Views of the East and West Fronts of St. Ethelbert's, or St. Albert's Gate-house and Chapel.* This building appears to have been erected by the citizens as an atonement for injury done to the cathedral and its gates in the great insurrection of 1272. A rector officiated here for some time after it was raised; who withdrawing himself to St. Mary's, a priest supplied his place and subsisted on the voluntary offerings of strangers. These not being sufficient to support him, the chapel was let to the *Cellerer*, who accounted in 1519 for the profits of the house or chapel over the "great gates."—In the view of the west front, on the left hand of the accompanying plate, the upper part shows the original tracery of stone let into flints. Beneath is a series of blank niches, with a statue in the centre; and four small aperture windows, now closed up, which served as loopholes for arrows, &c. to repel any attacks from the outside. The acute pediments and crockets are truly of the style and age of Edward I. In the spandrils of the great arch are figures, in basso-relievo, of a man with a sword and a round shield attacking a dragon. The eastern face of this building consists of stone and flint, with a large arch-way at bottom, and a pointed arched window, with stone tracery let into flint-work, above.

General Character of the Church. As an object of architectural antiquity the Cathedral Church of Norwich is peculiarly interesting; for it comprises in its different members many curious specimens of architecture, and some forms and features of unique character. Compared with many other cathedrals it is however small in size and meagre in embellishment. Its

⁵ Blomefield, i. 524, from Prinne's Abridgment of Records, fol. 405.



Engraved by Thomson from a Drawing by G. Carter made for Brown, Hensley & Co., of Norwich Cathedral.

NORWICH CATHEDRAL, CHURCH.

St. Ethelbert's Gate-house: East & West Fronts.

London, Published Dec. 1. 1831, by Longman & Co. in New



transepts are narrow; the ailes of the nave are small and low; the east end and north side are dilapidated and ragged; almost the whole surface of the building presents a ruinous appearance; the north side of the nave is obscured and darkened by a mass of trees in the bishop's garden; some houses are attached to and obscure the face at the south-west end; and at the east side of the south transept are other extraneous and unpleasant appendages. All these are defects that not only detract from the beauty and character of the church, but some of them are injurious to its stability. Besides, these encroachments render it impossible to see the whole cathedral, or the greater part, from any one station. Although it is the duty of the impartial historian to point out these defects, and to regret that they should exist at the present day, he more gladly directs his mind and pen to beauties and merits. In the semicircular, or altar-end of the church, as viewed from the choir (see Plate XIII.), there is an union of solidity and elegance which cannot fail to delight the spectator; and he will view the lanthorn, under the tower, with pleasure. The whole vaulting of the church is finely executed; and the bosses, at the intersection of the ribs, contain a vast variety of curious sculpture. The nave presents an interesting series of semicircular arches, with corresponding piers, columns, and ornaments: and although narrow and long in its proportions, is impressive and grand. In the cloister the antiquary and general observer will find much to excite curiosity and admiration. The lavatories, door-ways, windows, and buttresses, with their clustered columns, are all entitled to critical examination; and will amply reward that by the gratification they must afford. The Erpingham gate-house, however, is the most elegant and most curious architectural object connected with this church. Unique in origin, form, decoration, and condition, it commands admiration: and is entitled to a more ample elucidation than I have been enabled to give it in this volume.

Having thus pointed out the dates, general characteristics, and styles of the different parts of the church, it may be necessary to detail a few events, and notice other objects connected with the establishment.

Norwich, like most of the catholic cathedrals, formerly contained several

chapels, chantries, and altars : for it was heretofore the custom of the more wealthy part of the laity, as well as the clergy, to found these either in cathedrals or parish churches ; expecting thereby to propitiate the Deity, and secure the prayers of prelates and priests. In Norwich cathedral we find the following list of chapels and altars alluded to in different parts of Blomefield's account of the church.

St. Berney's, or St. Anne's Chapel, founded by John de Berney, who was buried here in 1374, was between two columns on the north side of the altar-steps.

A Chapel to St. John Baptist was founded in the south aisle of the choir of the church, but by whom, or at what time, is not noticed.

St. Mary the Great, or the Virgin Chapel, at the east end of the church, was founded and built by Bishop Walter de Suffield.

St. Mary the Less, St. Mary of Pity, or Holy-rood Chapel, was situated under the rood-loft at the entrance to the choir.

St. George's, or Wakeryng's Chapel, near Bishop Goldwell's tomb.

St. James the Greater and St. James the Less, commonly called Goldwell's chapel.

The Beauchamp Chapel, on the south side of the choir.

The *chapels of Jesus*, formerly belonging to the bishop, and that of *St. Luke*, belonging to the prior, have been already noticed ; as well as Heydon's on the south of the church, and *St. Osyth's* and *St. Stephen's* on the north side. Besides these chapels and altars, the sacrist annually accounted for the composition-fees for interments in the church, for the offerings at the three kings, at *St. Eligius's*, at the great guild called *St. George's* guild, the dyers' guild, and the worsted-weavers' guild ; at the altar by the black cross, of which a monk was chosen custos, or keeper ; at the stump cross ; at the red cross ; at *St. Nicholas's* altar, where *Nic. de Hindolveston* was buried in 1298 ; at *St. Appolonia*, at *St. Gazian*, *St. John of Bridlington* ; at *St. Catharine*, at *St. Petronel*, or *Parnell*, at *St. Ipolitus's*, at *St. Leodegar*, or *Leiger* ; at *St. Anthony*, at *St. Theobald*, at the charnel cross, and at *All Saints* altars. Whence, observes Blomefield, " we may see with what number of altars, images, crosses and pictures the church was in

those days filled. The prior was obliged to pay ten shillings a year to find a wax taper burning at our Lord's sepulchre. There were certain annual sums paid to the *boy-bishop* and his clerks, on St. Nicholas' day, by all the officers of the church." The boy-bishop, or *episcopus choristarum*, appears to have been chosen at this church, as well as that of Salisbury: some account of whom has already been given in the history of that cathedral. Blomefield supposes that the custom of electing a juvenile bishop among the choristers was common to most of the cathedrals, and not peculiar to those of Salisbury and Norwich.

In 1643 the church and adjoining palace and deanery were forcibly taken possession of by the fanatics, and plundered of their plate and other valuable articles. The sculpture, carving, organ, and other parts were either destroyed or defaced, and almost every brass in the church was taken away. Bishop Hall, in his "*Hard Measure*," gives the following lamentable particulars of the devastations committed in the church during the civil wars: "It is tragical to relate the furious sacrilege committed under the authority of Linsey, Tofts the sheriff, and Greenwood; what clattering of glasses, what beating down of walls, what tearing down of monuments, what pulling down of seats, and wresting out of irons and brass from the windows and graves; what defacing of arms, what demolishing of curious stone-work, that had not any representation in the world but of the cost of the founder and skill of the mason; what piping on the destroyed organ-pipes; vestments, both copes and surplices, together with the leaden cross which had been newly sawed down from over the greenyard pulpit, and the singing books and service books, were carried to the fire in the public market-place; a lewd wretch walking before the train in his cope trailing in the dirt, with a service book in his hand, imitating in an impious scorn the tune, and usurping the words of the litany. The ordnance being discharged on the guild-day, the cathedral was filled with musketeers, drinking and tobacconing as freely as if it had turned alehouse." Soon after the Reformation part of these losses were reinstated. A new organ was raised by Dean Crofts and the chapter, and the corporation of the city voted one hundred pounds to purchase plate for the use of the altar. It does not appear that

any essential repairs or embellishments were then made in the church; but in 1740, Dean Bullock and the chapter caused the church to be cleaned and white-washed, the nave and ailes to be new paved, and the tower to be substantially repaired. At the same time some considerable alterations were made in the choir, and at the altar. These parts were however more effectually altered in 1763, when the floor of the former was new paved, the stalls repaired and painted, and other improvements made. In June, 1801, a fire broke out at the west end of the roof, when a great deal of the timber-work was consumed, the lead melted, and the whole fabric was in imminent danger. Fortunately the flames were checked before they communicated to the transepts or ailes, and the stone vaulting was protected from serious injury. The parts destroyed by this accident, arising from negligence of workmen, were soon restored: and in 1806 nearly the whole church was repaired, the stone roof washed over with one light colour, and many improvements made in the appearance of the interior, under the direction of the late Mr. Wilkins, architect. Although the interior has been repeatedly repaired, and beautified, as commonly termed, the exterior architecture and masonry have been much neglected; and nearly the whole surface displays a ragged, crumbled, and decayed appearance. From the friable and loose quality of the stone, its surface is shivered off in many places; and nearly all of the mouldings of the arches, with the string courses, capitals, and bases, have lost their forms and features. Had our ancient architects studied chemistry and the natural history of rocks with as much care and zeal as church architecture, they would have been more choice in the selection of stone, and we should not so frequently have cause to deplore the destructive effects of weather on the scientific and curious works of man.—In October, 1815, some very judicious repairs and restorations were making to the west front by Mr. Stone, an architect of Norwich.

The diocess of Norwich extends over the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and also includes eleven parishes in Cambridgeshire. It is divided into the four *archdeaconries* of Norfolk, Norwich, Sudbury, and Suffolk: and these are again divided into about one thousand three hundred and fifty-

three parishes. Bishop Parkhurst's return to Queen Elizabeth in 1563 was different in some items. He stated that the diocess contained forty-five deaneries: the archdeaconry of Norwich, two hundred and eighty-nine parish churches: the archdeaconry of Norfolk, four hundred and two: that of Suffolk, two-hundred and eighty-six; and Sudbury, two hundred and twenty-eight. See Blomefield's Norwich, i. 556.

In the second year of the reign of King Edward VI. a new charter or grant was made respecting the cathedral of Norwich, in which it is ordained that the dean is to be head of the chapter, which is to consist of six prebendaries; who are styled as follows: 1. The prebend of the chancellor of the church, or the sacrist's prebend; 2. the treasurer's prebend; 3. the precentor's prebend; 4. the prebend of the archdeacon of the cathedral church of Norwich; 5. the prebend of Lynn; and, 6. the prebend of Yarmouth. The fourth of these is always united to the mastership of Catherine-Hall in Cambridge; the rest are in the gift of the lord chancellor. A chapter is held twice each year; and the following officers are annually elected: a subdean, a treasurer, a commissary, and a proctor. The dean appoints the chapter-clerk and auditor; as well as six petty, or minor canons, a deacon, or reader of the gospels, one reader of the epistles, a sacrist, a precentor, and a librarian. Here are likewise an organist, eight lay clerks, or singing men, a master and eight choristers, a beadle, two vergers, and two sub-sacrists, or bell-ringers. The government or constitution of the church is fully laid down in a book of statutes, consisting of forty chapters; an analysis of which is given by Blomefield, vol. ii. p. 563—9. He states that the statutes are "to be read distinctly and plainly in the English tongue in the chapter-house by the vice-dean, openly once a year, at four times; all the ministers of the church being called together for that purpose. Notwithstanding this reading few of the members of the church know the statutes they are governed by; when Queen Elizabeth's statutes (as these and the statutes of all corporate bodies ought to be) were public to all men, for then it was ordered that there should be four copies of the statutes: one of which was always to be in the choir, chained to the dean's stall, and another was to be in the chapter-house, the third kept

safely among the evidences, and the fourth was to be in the treasurer's custody."

On the north side of, and connected with the cathedral is the *Bishop's Palace*, a large and irregular edifice, built at various times and by different prelates. Part of it, immediately attached to the north aisle of the nave, bears evident marks of being coeval with the oldest part of the church, and was probably built by Bishop Herbert. This part is now used as a brewhouse, and other out-offices: connected with which is a very large kitchen, with spacious fire-places and other culinary appendages. The cellars, though not under ground, have arched roofs, and other characteristics of ancient architecture. At the eastern end of the palace is the *Bishop's Chapel*, which was erected by Bishop Reynolds, who found the previous chapel in a state of dilapidation and ruin. Built and fitted up with wainscot sides, and a stuccoed flat ceiling, in the style of the middle of the seventeenth century, it has no claim to the attention or admiration of the architectural antiquary. Near the altar is a monument to, with a bust of the founder, who died July 28, 1676, aged sixty-six. His successor, Bishop Sparrow, who died May 19, 1685, aged seventy-four, has also a monument here.

In the midst of the palace-garden, or lawn, is a curious and interesting fragment of an ancient building, supposed to have been part of an old palace erected by Bishop Salmon. This prelate obtained a license from the king to enlarge the site of his palace, and, according to Blomefield, rebuilt the whole of the "present house" upon a grand and spacious scale: but this statement must be erroneous; for different portions of the palace are evidently of different and remote periods. The great hall, built by Salmon, is said to have been one hundred and ten feet in length by sixty feet in width. Bishops Tottington, Lyhart, Goldwell, Parkhurst, and other subsequent prelates, have all made alterations to the palace. Bishop Nyx, in 1535, granted a lease for eighty-nine years to the mayor, sheriffs, and citizens of Norwich, to hold the guild, or feast of St. George, in the palace, and to make use of the buttery, pantry, and kitchen for fourteen days at the time of the guild; unless the premises at that time should be inhabited by the king, queen, or the bishop. Bishop Hall, after he came to the see, 1641, occupied

the palace, and gives the following account of an occurrence in his time: “Sheriff Tofts and Alderman Lindsey, attended with many zealous followers, came into my chapel to look for superstitious pictures and reliques of idolatry; and sent for me, to let me know they found those windows full of images which were very offensive, and must be demolished. I told them they were the pictures of some ancient and worthy bishops, as St. Ambrose, St. Austin, &c. It was answered me, they were so many popes; and one younger man among the rest (Townsend, as I perceived afterwards) would take upon him to defend that every diocesan bishop was a pope. I answered him with some scorn, and obtained leave that I might, with the least loss and defacing of the windows, give order for taking off that offence; which I did by causing the *heads of the pictures to be taken off*⁶, since I knew the bodies could not offend.” Other insults and indignities were soon afterwards committed towards the bishop and the church. In 1656, the bishop’s hall was used as a place of public meeting; and in June of that year the following remarkable sentence was publicly pronounced by Mr. Waynford, a comber, and which was afterwards sworn to before the court of mayoralty: he prayed, “that the Lord would be pleased to throw down all earthly power, and rule, and authority, and that he would consume them, that they be no more alive upon the earth; and that he would set up the kingdom of his Son, that they might be all taught of God.” Soon afterwards the hall was demolished, its leads sold, and other parts of the palace greatly mutilated and neglected. Some rooms were let out and fitted up as tenements for poor persons. In this state Bishop Reynolds found it in 1660, when he came to the see, after the restoration of Charles II.; and although he had previously preached against episcopacy, he now eagerly supported its dignity, privileges, and general character.

In an open area, called the *green-yard*, on the north side of the church and west of the palace, was a *cross*, at which the *combination sermons* were preached in the summer before the epoch of the Reformation. At such

⁶ This occurrence accounts for the frequent appearance of headless statues and mutilated figures in painted windows.

times the mayor and aldermen, with their wives and officers, usually attended, and had a covered seat or booth erected for them against the palace; whilst the dean, prebendaries, and many higher classes of persons were accommodated with galleries raised against the aisle of the church. The inferior classes assembled round the cross, some of whom hired seats at a halfpenny or a penny each. The bishop and chancellor attended at a window of the palace. These combination sermons were much frequented: but when the church was sequestered the pulpit was removed to the new-hall yard, and the sermons were preached there for some time afterwards. They are now delivered in the cathedral church every Sunday morning; and by a mandamus from the king, March 14, 1635, the mayor, sheriffs, justices, aldermen, and all other chief officers of the city, were commanded to attend the sermons in the same manner as is done by the mayor and city officers in London.

On the south side of the cathedral, but detached from it, is the *Deanery-house*; which at present is a large pile of building of different dates, but not any part of it is very ancient. Near the deanery are three insulated columns and fragments of an old edifice, said to be parts of the *monks' dormitory* and *refectory*. These columns, with their corresponding archivolt mouldings, were formerly painted and gilt. Plans, elevations, and some account of them are published in the fifteenth volume of the *Archæologia*, by J. A. Repton; also further essays by the Reverend W. Gibson, and Frank Sayers, M. D. Mr. Gibson conjectures that the building consists of Saxon materials and Saxon architectural members, removed from a chapel founded anterior to the first bishop of Norwich: but Mr. J. A. Repton and Dr. Sayers are satisfied in referring the work to Herbert's age. With deference to these gentlemen, I must dissent from them all; for I cannot consider the style of architecture to be anterior to the age of King Stephen or Henry II. The clustered columns, and small shafts with bands at the centre, also the forms and ornaments of the capitals and bases, are all indicative of a later time; and are of a more decorated, light, and improved character than the oldest parts of the choir, transept, or nave.

Chap. IV.

BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES OF BISHOPS OF NORWICH, AND OF OTHER PERSONS CONNECTED WITH ITS CHURCH.

INTENDING to subjoin, in a subsequent page, a regular chronological list of the bishops of this see, with contemporary priors, deans, &c. I shall only narrate a few characteristic anecdotes of such as may properly be considered popular personages; or notice such events connected with their respective lives and prelacy as are intimately connected with the church, are illustrative of the customs of certain times, or tend to exemplify some memorable trait in ecclesiastical history. Of *Herbert*, the first bishop, some account has already been given. His tomb, "above an ell high," originally placed before the high altar, was destroyed in the civil wars of the seventeenth century, to make room for the mayor's seat: a new altar-tomb, however, was raised by the dean and prebends to his memory in 1682, on which is a long Latin inscription, by Dean Prideaux.

EBORARD, the second bishop of Norwich, chaplain to the former bishop, was advanced to this see after it had remained vacant three years. His reign is distinguished by the persecution of the Jews, and the canonization of the crucified boy. According to Henry of Huntingdon, he was deposed for cruelty, and retired to Fountain's Abbey in Yorkshire, 1145, where he died in 1149, but his corpse was buried in his own cathedral. He divided the archdeaconry of Suffolk into two archdeaconries, and founded the hospital and church of St. Paul in Norwich.

WILLIAM TURBUS, prior of Norwich, was advanced to the see in 1146, but soon again obliged to leave it, and return to the priory. Zealous in the cause of Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, he not only opposed the Earl of Norwich and other distinguished characters, but in defiance of the king's prohibition, he excommunicated the said earl and others in his cathedral; and afterwards called a synod of all his clergy to pronounce the same sentence on Gilbert, Bishop of London, and other persons who had opposed him. This conduct so incensed the king that the bishop deemed it necessary to seek safety and protection in the sanctuary of his old priory. On the evening of Christmas, 1173, as the monks went to vigils, they saw a bright light in the sky, which continued all night, and occasionally appeared with "exceeding redness, like the morning sun; so that our *auroræ borealis* are no new phenomena, as some modern philosophers would pretend¹." Turbus dying in 1174, was buried near the tomb of Herbert. A seal of him is affixed to an instrument of profession of Silvester, Abbot of St. Austin's in Canterbury, anno 1152. See Battely's *Cantab.* No. 54, pt. 5, cap. 1.

JOHN OF OXFORD was advanced from the deanery of Salisbury to this see in 1175. Being one of the king's chaplains, he strenuously opposed the proceedings of Becket, and was therefore commissioned by his monarch to visit the pope, and prefer complaints against the archbishop. In this business he gave the king so much satisfaction, that his majesty prevailed on the monks of Norwich to elect him their bishop. Soon afterwards he exerted himself, in conjunction with the Bishop of Ely, to obtain the following privileges from the king in behalf of the clergy: "1. That no *spiritual* person should be brought before any *temporal* judge personally, except for temporal matters: 2. That no see or abbey should be kept void in the king's hands above one year: 3. That whoever slew a spiritual person, and was convicted of it, should be punished as the temporal law required, such offenders before being only excommunicated." Henry the

¹ Blomefield's *History of Norwich*, i. 475, wherein it is stated that the same appearances are noted in the chronicle of the guild-hall.

Second, in the twenty-sixth year of his reign, wishing to promote the just and correct administration of the laws in his realm, appointed several distinguished persons to act as justices; but finding these inefficient or dishonest, next nominated the Bishops of Norwich, Ely, and Winchester to act as principal justices. The church of the Holy Trinity in Ipswich having been consumed by fire during the prelacy of this bishop, he rebuilt and consecrated it, and also repaired its principal offices. He also repaired part of his own cathedral, after it had been injured by fire, finished other parts, and added "all such ornaments as were then wanted." He likewise added some almshouses to the convent. According to Pitts, he was indefatigable in his studies, and devoted much time to reading and writing history. He is author of a "*History of the Kings of England*"—"A Defence of the King against Archbishop Becket"—"An Account of his Embassy to Sicily," and "*Epistles and Orations to Richard, Archbishop of Canterbury*."² He was buried in the choir of the cathedral, on the north side of Bishop Turbus.

JOHN, the second, DE GREY, GRAI, or GRAE, called the *rich*, was the king's chaplain, secretary, and justice itinerant, at the time of the last bishop's decease, and was consecrated, at Westminster, bishop of this see, contrary to the remonstrance of the monks of Canterbury, who contended that it was not legal to consecrate any bishop out of their own church. Though disregarded at this time, they obtained a solemn charter in 1235, from Edmund their archbishop, that "no bishop belonging to the jurisdiction of Canterbury should afterwards be consecrated any where but there, without their license." Even before De Grey was fully admitted to the see, he obtained a license to resume to his church of Norwich all manors, lands, and churches which had been alienated by his predecessors to the damage of the church. In 1201 he gave four thousand marks "to have the custody of the land and heir of Oliver D'Eyncourt, with his marriage with the king's consent, and without disparagement³." In the same year he built the palace, with its offices, at Gaywood, near Lynn. The king being very

² See Bale, Cent. 3. a.

³ Blomefield's Norwich, vol. i. p. 479, from Rot. Pip. iii. Joh.

poor and wanting money in 1203, our rich prelate was applied to and advanced a considerable sum, for which the monarch left the following articles in pledge: the great crown, the gilt sword, the surcoat, cloak, dalmatic, girdle, sandals, gloves, and spurs⁴. He was soon afterwards appointed president of the council, and by the intervention of the king was elected Archbishop of Canterbury in 1205. This was approved by the pope, and confirmed by the English monarch; yet the former soon changed his mind, and wished to supplant De Grey by Stephen de Langton. A contest arose between the partizans of each, and this contest is said to have occasioned the civil wars of King John's reign. From the same cause also arose a serious quarrel between the king and the pope. Sir James Ware, in his *History, &c. of Ireland*, records the name of our bishop, as lord chief justice of that island; and it appears that he reformed the coin of Ireland, by making it as heavy and fine as the English money. A chronicle of Bury abbey relates that this prelate, in 1212, collected a large army, and entering France took several castles. In the same year he accounted for thirty-five knights' fees that he held: and in 1213 he had an acquittance by writ from the *scutage* of Scotland for forty-eight knights' fees and an half. After returning from Ireland, he was sent on an embassy to the pope; and died on his return, at St. John de Angelo, October 18, 1214; whence his corpse was conveyed to Norwich cathedral for interment. Blomefield calls him "a great historiographer, a great antiquarian, and writer;" but we do not meet with any material works to entitle him to these appellations. Pitts says he wrote a book entitled "*Schale Chronicon*," and a book of "*Epistles*." Thompson, in his preface to Jeffery of Monmouth's *History*, remarks that he wrote in defence of that work, against the strictures of Will. Parvis, or Petil, who endeavoured to prove that King Arthur was a fabulous person. See Nicholson's *Historical Library*.

PANDULF, the sixth bishop, was advanced to this see at the instigation of the pope, after it had remained void seven years. After the country had been some time involved in civil wars between the king and his barons,

⁴ Rot. Pat. 5 Joh. M. 6.

Pandulf was sent to England as legate to appease the storm of civil discord. This he effected, and produced a general peace; as a reward for which the king prevailed on the monks of Norwich to elect him to their see in 1218. Three years afterwards he returned to Rome, resigned his legateship, was ordained priest, and then consecrated bishop in May, 1222. While at Rome, he obtained a grant from the pope that he and his successors should have all the *first fruits* of the clergy of the diocess; and which they continued to enjoy till Henry VIII. produced his grand ecclesiastical revolution. It appears that many Italians were promoted to benefices in this diocess during Pandulf's sway. Versed in diplomacy, he was too cunning for our monarch; and, according to most authors, was chiefly instrumental in prevailing on the king to resign his crown and kingdom to the pope, "to become his vassal to his eternal infamy, and submit himself to Stephen Langton and those prelates who had not only interdicted the realm, so that for six years space all ecclesiastical sacraments, except baptism, confession, and the viaticum, ceased; but also excommunicated the king, published the pope's deprivation of him from the crown, and instigated the French king to invade the realm and usurp the crown⁵." The same author states that Pandulf "died very rich, being of a very covetous disposition; for which vice all his countrymen were very remarkable." He is described as having been a great benefactor to the monks, and among other things presented them with a chest of *relicks* which he brought from Italy⁶.

⁵ Blomefield, ut. sup. 483.

⁶ Blomefield gives the following account of, and comments on, the relicks of this church at the time of the Reformation: "A multitude of cheats and counterfeits were then discovered; among which was a portion of the blood of the blessed Virgin Mary; to which many came in pilgrimage and made their offerings, for which the sacrist annually accounted. It is probable this was something like the blood of Christ showed in those days at Hales in Gloucestershire, which proved to be the blood of a duck, weekly renewed, to their no small gain. The image of the holy Trinity, represented by a weak old man, was decorated with a gold chain of twenty-five S.S. weighing eight ounces, which was presented by Lady Margaret Shelton in 1499. This chain had four small jewels and one great jewel, with a red enamelled rose in gold hanging thereon. The experience of the notorious and frequent delusion in relicks occasioned a cautious provision in the council of Trent, that no relicks should be admitted or esteemed but such as were first

WILLIAM DE RALEIGH, the ninth bishop, was in the singular situation of being elected to the three bishopricks, at the same time, of Chester, Norwich, and Winchester. The king, however, compelled the monks of the last city to choose another bishop, and then gave Raleigh the choice of the other two. The Winchester priests, not relishing the commands of the monarch, persevered for four years in their efforts to obtain our bishop for their see, and at last succeeded in direct opposition to royal authority and pleasure. Holingshed, in his Chronicles, gives a full account of these events. This bishop granted an indulgence of twenty days pardon, to such persons of his diocess as contributed to the building of *St. Paul's church* in London, as did also his successor,

WALTER DE SUFFIELD, who in 1255 joined the Abbot of Peterborough in collecting the tenths and other money paid by those who vowed to go to the holy land, and were willing to redeem their vows for money. (See Rymer's *Fœdera*, i. 603.) In the same year he drew up a description of the value of all the church livings, &c. in England, by the command of Pope Innocent. This being reduced to order, certified upon oath, and confirmed by the pope in 1256, was called the *Norwich*, or *Walter's taxation*, and was afterwards used in all subsequent ratings of the clergy, &c. This prelate built and endowed St. Giles's hospital in Norwich, for the reception of pilgrims, travellers, and poor people; and also built the lady chapel already referred to. He was a strict devotee to all the rites and ceremonies of the church of Rome; and hence, after death, his tomb was resorted to by crowds of the common people, who attributed many miracles to it. Increasing in holy fame, it was next esteemed a shrine, and visited by many pilgrims. In the bishop's will, which is very copious, he bequeathed one hundred pounds for his funeral expenses, and ordered that twenty-five chaplains should be found in his diocess to celebrate mass for his soul, and for the souls of his benefactors, for one year. He gave his great cup and cupboard, "to reposit our Lord's body in, and other relicks to the cathe-

approved by the bishop; which was only enforcing the decrees of the lateran council, that no relicks should be worshipped but such as were stamped with the pope's authority." History of Norwich, ii. 30.

dral; also one hundred marks, the two horses that drew his body to the grave, and all the furniture of his chapel, entire." Among other items in the will, he gives the following: To the king, one cup, one palfrey, and his *pack of hounds*; to the poor scholars of Oxford, five pounds; to his brother, William de Calthrop, all his armour, the fine standing cup, and his emerald ring; to William de Whitewell, the image of the Virgin, and his *picture drawn by Master Peter*, two books of sermons, and his great girdle to gird him when he grew old. If he died any distance from Norwich, he directed that his heart might be taken out, and deposited in a cavity or closet made in the wall near the high altar of St. Giles's hospital. An analysis of this will is given in Blomefield's Norwich, i. 488, &c. The prelacy of

ROGER DE SKERNING was noted for the depredations committed in the city by the disinherited barons; who, on the 16th of December, 1266, according to the Bury Registers, loaded seven score carriages with plunder, and murdered many of the citizens. In the following February the king visited the city, and held a council, when the barons were disinherited. The years 1271 and 1272 were memorable in the annals of Norwich for violent tempests and the warfare between the citizens and the monks, which have been previously noticed. Dying at his manor-house of South Elmham, Skerning was buried in the lady chapel, and was succeeded by

WILLIAM DE MIDDLETON, who was one of the guardians of the realm, during the residence of the king and queen in France in 1279. He was made capital steward of the city of Bourdeaux in 1287; and returning to England in the following year, died at his country seat of Terling in Essex. He was also buried in the lady chapel. His successor,

RALPH DE WALPOLE, on his consecration was advised by the archbishop to relinquish "the first fruits of the vacant benefices in his diocese, as displeasing to God and man," and readily consented. He began the cloister as already noticed, and was promoted by the pope to Ely in 1299, in opposition to the wishes of the monks of that house.

JOHN SALMON was appointed by the pope to this see in 1299, and proved an active and distinguished governor of the diocese. In 1303 he addressed

an hortatory letter to the people of his bishopric, urging them to contribute to the repair of *St. Paul's church* in London. On the death of Edward I. he received letters to pray for the health of the new monarch, and prosperity to the kingdom; and soon afterwards was appointed one of the ambassadors to demand Isabel, daughter of the French king, as queen for Edward II. On January 18, 1307-8, he was summoned to attend the coronation, and shortly after was deputed, with several English lords, to wait on the pope. In 1316 he was again sent to his holiness at Avignon, to pay one thousand marks pension for the kingdoms of England and Ireland. One of this bishop's letters is preserved in his own register at Norwich, dated from York, and complaining that he was obliged to attend the parliament in that city, and thereby incur an "insupportable expense; and be unable to visit his diocess." Being highly in favour with the king and parliament, he was appointed chancellor of England in 1320, and had the broken fragments of the old great seal allowed him as his fee. After fulfilling the duties of many distinguished offices, he died at Folkstone priory in Kent, July 6, 1325, and his remains were conveyed for interment to his own private chapel at Norwich. Besides this building, he erected the greater part of the charnel chapel, the hall in the palace, and the north walk of the cloister.

ROBERT DE BALDOCK, the king's chancellor, was elected by the monks, and approved by the king, as the successor of Salmon; but the pope refused his consent, having appointed one of his own friends. Baldock was further persecuted by Prince Edward and Isabel, his mother, for favouring, or being connected with Hugh de Spencer, "that hated minister;" and in 1326 was committed to Newgate, where he died of grief, and was interred in St. Paul's church, May 2, 1327.

WILLIAM DE AYREMINNE, a great favourite of Edward II. was progressively appointed by the pope to many ecclesiastical and civil offices, and at length to the see of Norwich. Queen Isabel and Prince Edward having the government of the kingdom, appointed our bishop the chancellor and treasurer. In the first year of Edward III. he obtained a license to enclose

and fortify his palaces and manor-houses with embattled stone walls. He died at his palace at Charing, March 13, 1336, and was interred before the high altar in his own cathedral.

ANTHONY DE BECK, "an old courtier and retainer at the court of Rome," as Blomefield calls him, was appointed to this see by the pope, April 7, 1337, although the chapter had previously elected *Thomas de Hemenhale*. Of an arrogant disposition, he opposed the archbishop's visitation; and when the latter came to Norwich, he directed one of the monks to mount the pulpit, and declare the archbishop's visitation to be null and void. The king, incensed at this procedure, ordered the sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk to seize and imprison such persons as assisted the bishop. The latter defied them, and appealed to the court of Rome. He also tyrannised over the monks in a cruel and intolerant manner, whence he obtained the hatred and contempt of all. At length his oppressions became so unbearable that his own servants contrived to poison him, probably at the instigation of the monks, December 19, 1343. He was the first bishop that had his own arms engraved on the episcopal seal.

WILLIAM BATEMAN was a native of Norwich, whence he was sent to Cambridge, where he studied civil law, and obtained a doctor's degree. Soon afterwards going to Rome, he was so much favoured by the pope as to be appointed auditor of the papal palace, and one of the chaplains. He was advanced to the deanery of Lincoln in 1343, and appointed twice ambassador from the pope, to make peace between the kings of France and England. The see of Norwich being vacant at this time, the chapter unanimously chose Bateman, and were surprised and pleased to find that the pope, who had reserved that provision to himself, had also appointed the same person. His presence at Norwich was greeted with strong demonstrations of joy. In 1345 he proceeded to visit the prior, chapter, and the whole diocess; and at the same time insisted on visiting the abbey of Bury, which involved him in much trouble, and subjected him to the penalty of thirty talents of gold, or ten thousand pounds. This cause occasioned much litigation; for the Abbot of Bury had the law on his side, and the bishop was supported by the king: but the subject, after many trials, was left undecided. This prelate

has rendered his name eminent in the academic annals of Cambridge, by founding and endowing TRINITY HALL in that university, in the year 1347. This was at first chiefly designed to provide clergy for his own diocese; in which a pestilential disease had occasioned the deaths of many persons about that time. It is singular that two other colleges in Cambridge are called Norfolk colleges; viz. Bene't, or Corpus Christi, and Gonville-and-Caius⁷. This prelate obtained from Pope Clement VI. a confirmation of the first fruits to the see, in opposition to the clergy. He gave to the high altar of his church one large image of the Holy Trinity, of massy silver gilt, to be placed in a shrine or tabernacle; and another small image, with reliques of twenty pounds weight. Attached to the regulars, he made appropriations to no less than forty of them within his diocese. Being sent on an embassy by the king, with Henry, Duke of Lancaster, to the pope, he died at Avignon, and was buried in the cathedral there with great state; his funeral being attended by many cardinals, archbishops, and bishops, and other great men. On his oblong seal is his effigy, with his own coat of arms under his feet.

THOMAS PERCY, the youthful bishop, of illustrious descent and connexions, was advanced to this see at the age of twenty-two, by the sole authority of the pope and co-operation of the king, although in direct opposition to the monks. At first he opposed and harassed the latter, but soon found it expedient to live on good terms with them. Contrary to the former prelate, he favoured the secular clergy whenever opportunity occurred. In 1361 he advanced four hundred pounds towards rebuilding the steeple or spire; and dying in 1369, he was interred before the rood-loft in his own cathedral.

HENRY DE SPENCER, called the *warlike bishop of Norwich*, was appointed by the pope to the vacant see. Bred up with his brother Spencer, who commanded in the pope's wars, he was a soldier in his youth, and in different stages of his life showed that he had a skilful head and a courageous

⁷ See Dyer's "Account of the Colleges and Halls, &c. of Cambridge,"—Harraden's "Cantabrigia depicta,"—and Lysons's "Cambridgeshire," in the "Magna Britannia."

heart. Godwin and some other writers represent him as “breathing nothing but war and arms;” and also remark that he continued at variance with the monks for fifteen years, who were then forced to give him four hundred marks to secure their privileges, &c. ; whence the monks have neglected to notice him among their accounts of bishops: Cotton only mentions his name. This, however, is not very surprising when it is remembered that he particularly favoured the secular clergy, and not only slighted but opposed the regulars. Capgrave, in his life of this bishop, (Wharton’s An. Sa. ii. 359) characterizes him as “generous, charitable, and cheerful.” Whatever may have been the natural disposition and habits of our bishop, it is evident that he lived in times of civil discord and foreign warfare. Not long after he was seated on the episcopal throne, the populace, called the *commons* of the country, assembled in great numbers, opposed the civil power, and committed numerous acts of rapine and plunder. On this occasion Bishop Spencer actively, intrepidly, and skilfully opposed the mob; and by his personal prowess first routed them, and then entirely suppressed the insurrection⁸. He was still more distinguished in the continental wars, when Pope Urban VI. was contending against Clement VII. called the anti-pope, and Richard II. against the French king. Espousing the causes of Urban and of Richard, the bishop zealously exerted himself in raising money and riches of all kinds, as well as men. The whole nation eagerly came forward; for they were taught to believe they should secure salvation, if not success, by fighting for his immaculate holiness. The pope’s bulls declared that all persons who went with the bishop, or contributed towards the expense of the expedition, should have the same indulgences and pardons as those who engaged in the crusade to the holy land. After much fighting, and the seizure of nearly all Flanders, the bishop returned home, in consequence of the jealousy and machinations of the Duke of Lancaster. He was impeached in parliament, in four charges by the chancellor, but answered them with firmness in person.

⁸ See Blomefield’s Norwich, i. 110, &c.; also Holingshed’s Chronicle, Froissart’s Chronicle, &c.

This pontifical war is said to have cost no less than thirty-seven thousand four hundred and seventy-five pounds seven shillings and sixpence, besides large gifts and aids. In 1387, the bishop obtained a license to embattle or "*kernellare*" his manor-houses at Elmham and Gaywood. A decided enemy to the lollards, he persecuted them on many occasions; and among his arbitrary acts was that of imprisoning Sir Thomas Erpingham, and compelling him to erect the elegant gate-house, at the west end of the church, which has been already described.

ALEXANDER DE TOTTINGTON, prior, was elected by the monks in 1407, but the king so much disapproved of him as to imprison him in Windsor castle for nearly a year. The city, however, in a public assembly, addressed a letter to the king, and another to the pope, in behalf of the prior, urging the wishes of the whole diocess. The monarch submitted, and the bishop, after being confirmed in his chair, expended a good deal of money in repairing the palace and manor-houses of his diocess. Dying in old age, in April, 1413, he was buried in the lady chapel.

RICHARD COURTENAY, of the Devonshire family, was in high favour with King Henry V.; and by him employed in different embassies and public offices. He was at the siege of Harfleur, where he died in September, 1415, and his remains were conveyed to, and interred among the kings in Westminster abbey church. See "Genealogical History of the Courtenay Family," fol. 1735,—and Prince's "Worthies of Devon."

JOHN DE WAKERYNG, born at Wakering in Essex, was one of the privy council to King Henry VI. lord privy seal, and lord keeper of the great seal, before he was advanced to the see of Norwich. Immediately after installation, he constituted John, Archbishop of Smyrna, his suffragan, with full powers "to consecrate and reconcile, or re-consecrate churches, churchyards, altars, cups, patins, corporals, vessels, vestments, and other ornaments, and to confirm and confer the clerical tonsure on learned men, and to ordain to all orders, during the bishop's pleasure." About this time there was a great struggle for the papal see by three different persons, who preferred their respective claims to the pontifical throne. A *council* was called at *Constance* to settle this dispute; when many of the English nobi-

lity, clergy, and gentry, to the amount of eight hundred, were deputed to attend the meeting. Bishop Wakeryng was one of the number, and was nominated with five others to elect the pope. Martin V. was chosen; and the conduct and ability of Wakeryng excited the approbation of the assembly, and induced the pope to ratify his confirmation and consecration free of expense. Though our prelate obtained the character of "a pious, chaste, bountiful, and affable person," yet he was intolerant towards the lollards, and carried his persecution to a great extent. He built a covered way, or cloister from the palace to the north transept, also a chapter-house; and after governing the see nine years, died in 1425, and was buried on the south side of the altar-steps.

WILLIAM ALNWYK, or ALNWYKE, a native of Alnwyc in Northumberland, was appointed the first confessor and priest to the nunnery of Sion, Middlesex; and was afterwards made keeper of the privy seal, and confessor to Henry VI. After being installed in Norwich cathedral, December 22, 1426, he directed his attention to the repairs and embellishment of his church and palace; and built the western door-way, with a window, &c. to the former, and commenced a tower gate-way to the latter. He presided here ten years, and was then translated to Lincoln; where, and at Cambridge, he is said to have executed some architectural works. During the prelacy of

THOMAS BROWNE, who sat from September, 1436, to December, 1445, the citizens opposed the monks and bishop, and the prior had a dispute with the prelate, which was referred to the pope. The prior, however, finding himself in the wrong, sought for pardon, and engaged in future to add the new honour of censuring the bishop whenever he officiated in the cathedral in his pontificalibus. At the death of Browne, *John Stanbery*, confessor to Henry VI. was chosen bishop; but William de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, opposed the consecration, and had sufficient interest with the pope to procure the appointment of his chaplain,

WALTER LYHART, or HART, who by amiable and conciliating conduct ingratiated himself so much with the citizens, as to obtain their esteem and reconcile all differences between them and the clergy. In 1449 he

received the king at his palace. He is said to have supported twelve students in the university of Cambridge, and contributed very materially towards the paving of his church, roofing the nave, and building the rood-loft screen in the same, near which his remains were interred, May, 1472.

JAMES GOLDWELL, dean of Salisbury, 1463, president of St. Georges'-hall, Oxford, prothonotary to the pope, and ambassador to the court of Rome from Edward IV. was consecrated Bishop of Norwich, October 4, 1472. A native of Chart, in King, he is recorded to have materially repaired, if not rebuilt, the church at that place, and founded and endowed a chantry chapel on its south side. Before he left Rome he obtained of the pope an *indulgence*, to last for ever, towards repairing and adorning the cathedral church, which had been much injured by fire, in 1463. This papal mandate promised that every person who annually made offerings to the cathedral on Trinity Sunday and Lady-day should have twelve years and forty days of pardon: and which temptation seems to have produced the desired effect, as the sacrist annually accounted for the offerings from Bishop Goldwell's indulgence. After coming to the see, this prelate received from the executors of his predecessor a mitre, a crosier, and two thousand two hundred marks for dilapidations, with which money he repaired and adorned the tower; and adding more from his own purse paid for the new stone roof to the choir, and for the new chantry chapels on the side of the altar-steps. After making his will, at Hoxne, June 10, 1497, he died in the following February, and his corpse was interred under his own altar-tomb, which had been probably raised before his death, as it is not noticed in his will. *Christopher Urswyke*, dean of Windsor, was proffered the see of Norwich after Goldwell, but refusing,

THOMAS JAN, or JANE, was promoted to it in 1499, but died in the following year, when

RICHARD NIX, or NYKKE, the *blind bishop*, was appointed; who, according to Blomefield, was "a man of bad character and vicious life." Godwin says he "ought to be marked with a black coal for his lusts;" and Fox shows that five persons were doomed to pass the fiery ordeal in his time, and by his sentence. Though he had by a solemn oath renounced the

pope's supremacy in order to preserve his bishopric, yet he kept up a secret correspondence with the court of Rome; for which he was sentenced to be imprisoned in the Marshalsea; where he remained a long time, and at length obtained his liberation by engaging to pay a fine of ten thousand marks. Unable however to raise this sum, "he leased out many of the revenues of the see for long terms, at small reserved rents⁹." The cathedral suffering much by fire in 1509, Bishop Nix repaired it, and built the stone roofs of the north and south transepts. For extending his jurisdiction over the Mayor of Thetford, he was sentenced to pay a fine, with which it is related that the splendid painted glass in the windows of King's-college chapel was bought. Blind, decrepid, oppressed with cares and troubles, and worn down with old age, he resigned his life and see, January 14, 1535, and was buried between two piers on the south side of the nave of his own cathedral, where a low and broad tomb covers his remains.

WILLIAM RUGG, OF REPPES, was a fellow of Gonville-hall, Cambridge, when Henry VIII. sought the sanction of that university for his divorce from Queen Catherine; and in this unmanly and infamous cause our priest exerted himself so much to the satisfaction of the murderous monarch, that he was rewarded with the Norwich mitre, May, 1536. An act of parliament was first passed to separate the barony and revenues from the see, and annex them to the priory of Hickling. The barony and revenues of the abbey of Holm were however granted to the see, under the specious pretext of being more beneficial; and in right of this barony the Bishop of Norwich takes a seat in the house of peers as abbot of Holm. By this act Abbot Rugg was nominated to the see, as a man eminently "qualified for all the important and responsible duties of that office." During his abbacy he granted long leases, corrodies, annuities, and pensions, and thus greatly injured the revenues; so that after taking possession of the half-ruined see, and assuming the state and style of his predecessors, he soon exhausted his money and credit. The gentry of the diocess complained of these proceedings to the king, Edward VI. who, in 1549, induced the bishop to

⁹ Blomefield's Norwich, i. 545.

resign his see for an annuity of two hundred pounds. Not merely a submissive tool to a vicious king, but dishonest in his intercourse with society, and cruelly persecuting in religious matters, he was properly satirized and despised while living, and his degradation and death contemplated without pity or regret.

THOMAS THIRLBY, the first and last bishop of Westminster, was advanced from that to Norwich by Edward VI. in April, 1550; and after espousing the principles of Queen Mary, was promoted by her to Ely in September, 1554¹⁰. The same queen appointed her chaplain,

JOHN HOPTON, to Norwich, who had been prior of the black friars at Oxford; and who, bred up with the monks, proved himself, when vested with power, a cruel and despotic persecutor of the Protestants. Several persons were burnt as heretics at Norwich during this bishop's dominion.

JOHN PARKHURST, the preceptor of Bishop Jewell, and with him an exile during the cruel and persecuting reign of Mary, was elected to this see in 1560. At Oxford he was more distinguished for poetry and oratory than for divinity; and published some specimens of his talents in the first. Residing a good deal at his palace at Norwich, he is represented as having "beautified and repaired it." He died February 2, 1574, and was buried on the south side of the nave, where a monument, deprived of brasses and inscription, is still remaining. By the command of Queen Elizabeth, our bishop made a return of the extent of the diocess, with its number of archdeaconries, deaneries, parishes, &c.

EDMUND FREKE, who according to Archbishop Parker, was "a serious, learned, and pious man," was promoted from the see of Rochester to this of Norwich in 1575, where he remained only three years, when he was translated to Worcester.

EDMUND SCAMBLER was raised from Peterborough to Norwich by the favour and interest of Queen Elizabeth. Previous to this, he granted her the hundred of Nassaburgh, with its liberties and other church property; and pursued the same conduct at Norwich, by which he impoverished both

¹⁰ See Bentham's History, &c. of Ely.

sees. For the former he was obliged to account. He continued to preside here till 1594, when he died at Norwich, and was interred on the south side of the nave; where a monument was raised to his memory, but which was destroyed in the rebellion.

JOHN JEGGON, a native of Coggeshall in Essex, president of Queen's-college in Cambridge, master of Bene't-college for twelve years, and four times vice-chancellor of the same university, was advanced by the influence of Queen Elizabeth to this see in January, 1602. He is generally described as being both grave and facetious, and zealous in enforcing a strict conformity to the established worship; also covetous and regardless of the distresses of the poor. His palace at Ludham was burnt down with all its furniture, books, &c.; and a poet of the time accuses the bishop of being instrumental in the act:

“ Our short fat lord Bishop of Norfolk 'twas he
That caused that great fire at Ludham to be.”

Soon afterwards he bought an estate at Aylsham, and built a new mansion there, where he died, March 13, 1617, and was buried in the chancel of the parish church, where a monument was raised, with his effigy.

JOHN OVERALL, a native of Hadleigh in Suffolk, a master of Catherine-hall, Cambridge, a distinguished controversial writer, and Dean of St. Paul's, London, was promoted to the see of Lichfield and Coventry in 1614, and thence to Norwich in 1618, which he lived to govern only one year. He was buried on the south side of the choir, near the altar-steps.

SAMUEL HARSNET, born at Colchester, was master of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, of which university he was twice vice-chancellor, and advanced to Chichester in 1609, whence he was translated to Norwich, 1619. Here he was beloved for his affability, eloquence, and hospitality; also for repairing and occupying the old palace at Ludham, which had been deserted by his predecessor. At that place he built a new domestic chapel, and repaired and adorned the parish church. Zealous in adhering to, and enforcing the ceremonies of the church, he was equally zealous in opposing the popish priests and their doctrines. He presided at Norwich till November, 1628, when he was translated to the episcopal see of York.

FRANCIS WHITE, a native of St. Neot's in Huntingdonshire, was preferred to the deanery of Carlisle, in 1622, by King James I. While in this office he engaged in a warm controversy with some Roman Catholic priests, and part of his writings have been published. From the deanery he was elected to the see of Carlisle, in 1626, and translated thence to that of Norwich, 1628. He was again removed to Ely, 1631¹¹.

RICHARD CORBET, a native of Ewell in Surry, was successively Bishop of Oxford and of Norwich; and was justly respected when living, and honoured after death, for talents, integrity, and moral worth. Corbet was a distinguished wit in an age of wits, and a liberal man amongst a race of intolerant partizans. Gilchrist remarks that "our amiable prelate had not a grain of persecution in his disposition. Benevolent, generous, and spirited in his public character; sincere, amiable, and affectionate in private life; correct, eloquent, and ingenious as a poet; he appears to have deserved and enjoyed through life the patronage and friendship of the great, and the applause and estimation of the good." Such a character fixes on our affections, and awakens sympathy in his behalf. We anxiously seek an acquaintance with him and his works. The events of his life have not been very fully narrated. Gilchrist, with his usual acuteness and diligence, sought in vain for materials¹². From his brief, but neat memoir the following facts are derived: After receiving his juvenile education at Westminster-school, young Corbet was sent to Oxford; where he first entered at Broadgate-hall, and afterwards at Christ-church. "In 1605 he proceeded master of arts, and became celebrated as a wit and a poet." On the death of "the amiable and accomplished Henry, Prince of Wales,"—"the expectancy and rose of the fair state," Corbet, then one of the proctors, was deputed to pronounce a funeral oration; and, to use the words of Antony Wood, "very oratorically speeched it in St. Marie's church, before a numerous auditory¹³." The same garrulous writer also remarks that

¹¹ See Bentham's History, &c. of Ely.

¹² See Poems, by Richard Corbet; with Notes and a Memoir, by Octavius Gilchrist, F. S. A. 8vo. 1807.

¹³ Annals of Oxford, edited by Gutch, vol. ii. p. 312.

Corbet "became a quaint preacher, and therefore much followed by ingenious men." Among the friends and patrons our poet obtained, was Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who was stabbed by Felton in 1628, and whose loss must have been severely felt by Corbet, had he not about that time been deeply engaged and interested in an event of great importance to himself. This was his promotion to the bishopric of Oxford, July 30, 1629; but he remained there only a short time, being translated to Norwich, April, 1632. Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, dying soon afterwards, Laud was nominated his successor, and immediately applied himself to reform abuses in the church, and establish an uniformity of religious worship. Accordingly he addressed instructions, among others, to Corbet; who "certified that he had suppressed the lectures of some factious men." To Mr. Ward, of Ipswich, who had appeared before the high commission for words used in some of his sermons, but who was afterwards restored to favour and to his cure, our bishop wrote the following letter; which serves to characterize his style and sentiments.

"MY WORTHIE FRIEND,

"I thank God for your conformitie, and you for your acknowledgment: Stand upright to the church wherein you live; be true of heart to her governours; think well of her significant ceremonyes; and be you assured I shall never displace you of that room which I have given you of my affection: prove you a good tenant in my hart, and noe minister in my diocese hath a better landlord. Farewell! God Almighty blesse you with your whole congregation. From your faithful friend to serve you in Christ Jesus,

"RICH. NORWICH.

"*Ludham Hall, the 6th of Oct. 1633.*"

The Dutch and Walloon congregations being numerous and long settled in Norwich, the latter had obtained the use of the Virgin Mary chapel. Corbet repeatedly warned them to quit this place; and in December, 1634, wrote a peremptory letter to them, saying, "You have promised me from time to time to restore my stolen bell, and to glaze my lattice windows.

After three years consultation (bysides other pollution) I see nothing mended. Your discipline, I know, care not much for a consecrated place, and any other roome in Norwiche, that hath but bredth and length, may serve your turne as well as the chappel: wherefore I say unto you, without a miracle, *Lazare, prodi foras!* depart, and hire some other place for your irregular meetings," &c. &c.—St. Paul's church in London having been nearly consumed by fire in Queen Elizabeth's reign, great exertions were now made to restore it; and Corbet not only contributed one hundred pounds, but gave money to some poor ministers to subscribe, in order to excite the donations of their wealthier brethren. He also addressed a persuasive and satirical letter to the clergy of his diocess, beginning thus: "Saint Paul's church!—One word in behalf of St. Paul; he hath spoken many in ours: he hath raised our inward temples; let us help to requite him in his outward. We admire commonly those things which are oldest and greatest; old monuments and high buildings do affect us above measure: and what is the reason? Because what is oldest cometh nearest God for antiquity, and what is greatest comes nearest his works in spaciousness and magnitude." Before any thing was done to the church our good bishop died, July 23, 1635, and was interred near the altar-steps in the cathedral.

MATTHEW WREN, after passing through several honorary and lucrative appointments in colleges and churches, was made Dean of Windsor, July 24, 1628; Bishop of Hereford, March, 1633-4; and in 1635 was translated thence to Norwich. After presiding here almost three years, he was promoted to Ely, April 24, 1638. According to the account in the "Parentalia," he was very active at Norwich in "detecting impostures, restraining the restless and seditious, and breaking the spirits of all refractory schismatics." A decided enemy to the Presbyterians, or Puritans, he at length suffered severely by their influence during the dominion of Cromwell; and, according to Prynne, was doomed to sustain nearly eighteen years imprisonment in the Tower. One of their charges against him was for causing a figure of the crucifixion to be engraven on the episcopal seal, besides the arms of the see. See "Parentalia, or Memoirs of the Family of the Wrens;" folio. 1750.

RICHARD MONTAGUE, or MOUNTAGU, was a scholar of Eton and King's colleges, and promoted to the deanery of Hereford, December 9, 1616, and to the see of Norwich, May, 1638. He did not however live long to enjoy this dignity, but died in April, 1641, and was buried in the choir of the cathedral. Montague was distinguished by some literary works, which attracted the attention and approbation of King James I. particularly his "*Diatribæ upon the first Part of Selden's History of Tithes.*" In this work he convicts Selden of some errors, and of neglecting to acknowledge his authorities. Soon afterwards he published his animadversions on the *Annals of Baronius*, in folio. In a subsequent part of his life he became involved in religious controversy; wrote some essays with warmth and severity, and was consequently attacked by opponents with equal rigour. This literary war was so determined and popular, that the king, lords, and commons were all engaged in it. Montague was ordered to appear at the bar of the lower house in June, 1625, when he was committed to the custody of the serjeant at arms, and obliged to give a security in two thousand pounds for his future appearance. The monarch, with some bishops and nobles, however, interfered in his behalf; and his friends so far prevailed over his enemies, that he was soon rewarded with a mitre. Fuller says, "his great parts were attended with tartness of writing; very sharp the nib of his pen, and much gall in the ink¹⁵."

JOSEPH HALL, a truly eminent, learned, and estimable member of the English church, was a native of Ashby-de-la-Zouch in Leicestershire, where he was born, July 1, 1574. In an early stage of life, as well as in old age, Hall experienced many difficulties and troubles. Straightened in circumstances, and with a family of twelve children, the father of Joseph was unable to afford him that school and university education which the latter eagerly wished for. His elder brother and some friends, however, caused him to be sent to Emanuel-college, Cambridge; but he was soon recalled to fill the office of schoolmaster in his native town. Other efforts were now adopted by friends to send him again to college, with the view of

¹⁵ Fuller's Church History,—Biographia Britannica,—and Chalmers' Gen. Biog. Dict.

obtaining a fellowship; in the contest for which Joseph again experienced great obstacles. After continuing about seven years at college, he was presented to the rectory of Halstead in Suffolk, and soon afterwards married a daughter of Sir George Winnif. In 1605 he accompanied Sir Edmund Bacon to the Spa, and to other places on the continent. During this tour he composed his "Second Century of Meditations," became acquainted with Coster, the famous Jesuit, and examined the practices and principles of the Roman Catholic clergy. Returning home, he was soon appointed to the donative living of Waltham-holy-Cross in Essex; was made chaplain to Prince Henry, and took his degree as doctor of divinity. He was next preferred to a prebendal stall in the collegiate church of Wolverhampton. In 1616 the deanery of Worcester was conferred on him, and in the following year he attended the king into Scotland as one of his chaplains. In conjunction with three other learned and distinguished English divines, Dr. Hall was chosen to attend the synod of Dort, in 1618, to decide a controversy which had long prevailed between the Calvinists and Arminians respecting the five points. His health not allowing him to remain long at Dort, he took his leave of the synod in a Latin sermon, which was much approved, and for which he was presented with a handsome gold medal. The bishopric of Gloucester was offered to, but refused by Dr. Hall in 1624. Three years afterwards he accepted that of Exeter, and was translated thence to Norwich in 1641. In the December of that year he joined the Archbishop of York and eleven other prelates in a public protest against the validity of such laws as were made during their compelled exclusion from parliament. This proceeding provoked the hostility of the House of Commons, who commanded the bishops to be arrested and sent to the Tower. They were soon afterwards impeached for high treason; and, on their appearance in parliament, were treated with great indignity and contempt. Bishop Hall was however released on giving security for five thousand pounds, and immediately retired to Norwich and resumed his duties. He frequently preached to crowded congregations, and continued unmolested till April, 1643; when the ordinance for sequestering notorious delinquents having passed, our prelate was specified by name: his

rents were stopped, his palace entered, all his property, real and personal, was seized, and himself treated with insulting brutality. The soldiery and mob plundered the palace and cathedral, broke the windows, and committed the most wanton and mischievous ravages. The good bishop at length retired to the quiet village of Heigham, near Norwich, where he continued to exercise the duties of pastor, and lived in comparative ease and serenity till September, 1656, when he resigned his life, in the eighty-second year of his age, and was interred in the chancel of the church.

During his long and active life he wrote and published many works, which have been printed at different times in folio, quarto, and octavo: but the whole have been recently collected, arranged, and uniformly reprinted in ten volumes, octavo, under the judicious editorship of the Rev. Josiah Pratt, who has preceded the whole with an ample memoir of the author. Bishop Hall lived in an age of discord and trouble; when mens minds were occupied by religious and political speculation, and when infatuation and bigotry usurped the seat of judgment and discretion. Hence moderation and liberality were crimes to be persecuted by men of power and men of strength; and Hall became one of the sufferers. Unfortunately for himself, but fortunately for posterity, he lived in such times: was a noble example of fortitude and talent, and thus became an exemplary pattern to his contemporaries and to posterity. His poetry is characterized by Warton as "nervous and elegant," and his prose is sententious, vigorous, and perspicuous. In moral writing he has been called "the Christian Seneca."

EDWARD REYNOLDS, a native of Southampton, was consecrated bishop of this see, January 6, 1660. After taking his degree of M. A. at Oxford, where he was famed for his skill in the Greek language and for preaching, he joined the Presbyterian party in the rebellion of 1642, was one of the assembly of divines, and distinguished himself by frequently preaching in London, and sometimes before the long parliament. He succeeded Dr. Fell as Dean of Christ-church, and was made Vice-Chancellor of Oxford. Obtaining the favour of Charles II. he was appointed Master of Merton-college preparatory to his advancement to this see. Wood (Athen. Oxon.)

accuses him of deserting his party for preferment. Blomefield, however, says "he was a person of singular affability, meekness, and humility; of great learning, a frequent preacher, constant resident; of very good wit, fancy, and judgment; a great divine, and much esteemed by all parties for his preaching and florid style." His writings have "been published several times in quarto," and collected in folio, 1658, "with the author's picture." Wilde, in his "*Iter. Boreale*," published two poems commendatory of Reynolds's works. Dying, July 28, 1676, he was buried in the chapel attached to his palace, bequeathing several sums and provisions to the poor, and to the inferior clergy of his diocess. See Kennet's "*Case of Impropriations*."

ANTHONY SPARROW, a native of Depden, Suffolk, a scholar and fellow of Queen's-college, Cambridge, was distinguished, and suffered severely for his royalty. He appears to have lived in retirement, and almost poverty; for eleven years; but at the Restoration was soon advanced to different preferments in the church. In 1662 he was made master of Queen's-college in Cambridge, and two years after was appointed vice-chancellor of that university. The king promoted him to the see of Exeter, 1667, where he remained nine years, when he was translated to Norwich. Here, says Blomefield, he obtained the "praise and commendation of all men, till May 19, 1685, when he died at his palace, and was interred on the north side of the bishop's chapel." Sparrow was author of a "*Rationale upon the Book of Common Prayer*," &c. 1657,—"*A Collection of Articles, Injunctions, Canons, Ordinances*," &c. 4to. 1661,—a *Sermon*, &c.

WILLIAM LLOYD, a native of Wales, was promoted to the see of Llandaff in 1675, thence to Peterborough in 1679, and to Norwich, June 11, 1685; but was deprived of this bishopric in 1690, for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to King William III. Retiring to Hammersmith, near London, he remained there privately for twenty years, but continued to "perform episcopal offices even to the last." Dying there in January, 1709, he was interred in the belfry of the chapel.

JOHN MOORE, a native of Sutton in Leicestershire, was educated at Catherine-hall, Cambridge; and was nominated Bishop of Norwich by the king in April, 1691. He presided here for sixteen years, when he was

translated to Ely, July 31, 1707. Dr. S. Clarke edited two volumes of his sermons. Blomefield describes him "as the most noted collector of books in all England;" and says his library was sold for six thousand guineas to King George I. who gave it to the university of Cambridge. See Dibdin's "Bibliomania."

CHARLES TRIMNEL, of a respectable Worcestershire family, was consecrated Bishop of Norwich, February 8, 1707; and on his first visit to that city was met and escorted by "thirty coaches, forty clergymen, and a great number of gentlemen and citizens on horseback." Presiding here till 1721, he was then translated to Winchester; and was succeeded by

THOMAS GREEN, who sat here till May, 1723, when going to Ely,

JOHN LENG was elected his successor by the recommendation of George I. whose chaplain he had been. His dominion was however very short, as he died in London, from the small-pox, in October, 1727, and was interred in the church of St. Margaret, Westminster. Besides several sermons on public occasions, which he published, he was editor of the "Cambridge Terence,"—"Tully's Offices," in three books, sixth edition, as translated by Sir Roger le Strange, but revised, corrected, &c. by our bishop.

WILLIAM BAKER was born at Ilton in Somersetshire, and educated at Wadham-college, Oxford, of which he was afterward made warden. In 1723 he was advanced to the see of Bangor, and translated thence to Norwich in 1727. He published four sermons; and died at Bath, December, 1732.

ROBERT BUTTS, a native of Hartest in Suffolk, after receiving his education at Trinity-college, Cambridge, was installed Dean of Norwich, April 10, 1731, and in the following January was promoted to the see. He presided here only six years, when he was translated to Ely; where he was interred in 1748, and where a mural monument is raised to his memory.

SIR THOMAS GOOCH, Bart. a descendant of the Gooch family in Suffolk, was elected to this see, November, 1738. Educated at Caius-college, Cambridge, he was made custos, or master of that house, and continued vice-chancellor in the years 1717, 1718, and 1719; during which time he contrived to raise the sum of ten thousand pounds, which has since been

expended in building the senate-house. Previous to his settlement at Norwich, the common passage to the palace from the close was through the nave and north transept of the cathedral; but this shameful practice was stopped by him, and a new entrance made. He also considerably repaired and beautified the palace, which had been neglected ever since the Restoration. With truly benevolent feelings he instituted, in 1742, two societies in Norfolk and Suffolk for the relief and support of distressed widows and orphans of poor clergymen. He was translated to Ely, March 11, 1747-8.

THOMAS HAYTER, preceptor to his present majesty, and chaplain to Archbishop Blackburne, who bequeathed him a large fortune, was advanced to Norwich, 1749. After presiding here twelve years, he was promoted to the see of London in 1761, and died February 9, 1762.

PHILIP YONGE was translated from Bristol to this see in 1761, on the removal of Hayter, and continued to preside over this diocese for twenty-two years, when he died, April 23, 1783, and was interred in South Audley-street chapel, Westminster.

LEWIS BAGOT, born in 1740, was educated in Christ's-college, Oxford, and was chosen dean of that cathedral, January 25, 1776. In 1782 he was promoted to the see of Bristol, and translated thence to Norwich in the following year, and seven years afterwards again translated to St. Asaph. At the latter place he rebuilt the palace, and adapted its form and arrangement to the natural situation and character of the place. Besides some published sermons, he was author of "A Defence of the Subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles,"—"Twelve Discourses on the Prophecies." See Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. v. p. 630.

GEORGE HORNE, properly characterized as the amiable and exemplary Bishop of Norwich, was a native of Othany, near Maidstone in Kent, where he was born, November 30, 1730. Sent early to University-college, Oxford, he there soon distinguished himself. When about nineteen years of age he engaged warmly and learnedly in a controversy relating to the Hutchinsonian principles, which at that time was agitated by the Oxonians. Afterwards he was involved in another controversy with Dr. Kenicott, of Exeter-college, respecting a new translation and reform of the text of the

Bible. Mr. Horne decidedly objected to it, as calculated to endanger the interests of Christianity. In an anonymous "*Letter to Dr. Adam Smith*," he endeavours to prove that the cheerfulness and tranquillity assumed by David Hume in his last illness were fictitious. In dwelling on and studying this subject, he was stimulated to undertake something more copious and cogent: and hence, in 1784, he produced his "*Letters on Infidelity*." These excited much attention, and were highly commended by some theological critics. In approbation of the character of Mr. Horne, the college to which he belonged elected him president in 1768. This was a prelude to further and more exalted honours, being next appointed one of the king's chaplains, promoted to the vice-chancellorship of the university in 1776; and in 1781 appointed Dean of Canterbury. His next advancement was to the see of Norwich in 1789; but he lived only about three years afterwards. His infirmities at the time of consecration, rendered him unable to read his "first visitation sermon," which was prepared, and has since been printed in his "*Works*." Bishop Horne died at Bath, January 17, 1792, and his corpse was conveyed to Eltham in Kent. His various writings, distinguished by urbanity, cheerfulness, and piety, are published in six volumes, octavo, 1802, preceded by a full Memoir, by his chaplain and friend, the Rev. William Jones.

CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON, born in 1755, after receiving his classical education at Emanuel-college, Cambridge, was first made Dean of Peterborough in 1791, and advanced to the see of Norwich in 1792. Here he discharged his duties with honour to himself and benefit to his diocese for nearly thirteen years, when, on the demise of Archbishop Moore, he was translated to the metropolical see of Canterbury in 1805.

HENRY BATHURST, LL. D. the present amiable and liberal-minded prelate, was promoted to Norwich in 1805. Educated at Winchester and New-college, Oxford, he was successively appointed a canon of Christchurch, to the living of Cirencester, and to a prebendal stall in Durham.

A Chronological Table of the Ages and Styles of different Parts of the Church, and contiguous Buildings.

Bishops and Kings.	Temp.	Parts of the Edifice.	Described.	Plates.
HERBERT LOSING .. } William II. Henry I. }	1096	{ East End, Choir, and Ailes { Chapels of Jesus, and St. Luke. Transepts	19, 20, 34, 35 44, 51	I. VIII. IX. X. XI. XIII. XIV. XIX.
EBORARD..... } Henry I. Stephen }	1122	Nave and Ailes	20, 33, 35, 51	I. V. XII.
JOHN DE OXFORD... } Henry II. Richard I. }	1197	{ Repaired and fitted up the Church, } { after a fire }	20, 53	_____
SUFFIELD } Henry III. }	1244	Lady Chapel, at east end (destroyed)	20	_____
SKERNING } Edward I. }	1275	St. Ethelbert's Gate-house	23, 42	XXIV.
MIDDLETON } Edward I. }	1278	{ Repaired and finished Church, and re- } { dedicated it }	24	_____
WALPOLE } Edward I. }	1297	{ Blomefield says he built the Tower and } { part of Cloister, with Chapter-house }	24	_____
SALMON } Edward II. }	1320	{ South Walk, and part of East Cloister . . } { St. John's Chapel, and Hall in the Palace	24 48, 58	I. XXII.
HENRY DE WELL		Cloister, North Walk of	25, 38, 39	XX. XXII.
WALTER DE BURNEY, } and others. }	1302	Cloister; Glazing and Iron to Windows	25	_____
PERCY } Edward III. }	1361	Built the Spire, and repaired the Tower	25, 60	_____
WAKERYNG } Henry V. }	1416	{ Cloister, Door-way at North-west An- } { gle, and part of West Walk }	25	_____
JEFFREY SIMONS		Remainder of West Walk and Lavatories	25, 38	_____
ALNWYK } Henry VI. }	{ 1425 1430	{ Erpingham Gate-house } { Central West Window, Door-way, En- } { trance to Bishop's Palace }	25, 31, 32	XXIII. II. III. XXII.
LYHART } Henry VI. }	1463	{ Repaired part of Spire and Church; } { Roof of Nave, and Screen in Nave; } { Gate-house to Bishop's Palace }	25, 55, 39, 49	XII. XXII.
GOLDWELL } Rich. III. Hen. VII. }	1480	{ Stone Roof to the Choir, Arches, and } { ornamental Niches near the Altar; his } { Tomb }	26, 36	XV. XVI. XVII.
NIX } Hen. VII. Hen. VIII. }	1510	Stone Roofs of North and South Transepts	26, 37	XVIII.

A Chronological List of the Bishops of Norwich,

WITH

CONTEMPORARY KINGS AND POPES.

No.	BISHOPS.	Consecrated or Translated	Died or Translated	Buried at	Kings of	Popes.	
	OF EAST ANGLIA, OR DUNWICH.	From	To		<i>East Anglia.</i>		
1	Felix.....	630	March 8, 647-8	{ Dunwich..... } { Solham, Camb. } { Ramsey, Hunt.. }	Sigebert.....	Honorius I.	
2	Thomas.....	648	653		_____	Egrie. Anna.....	Theodorus.
3	Boniface.....	653	669		_____	Æthelhere.....	St. Martin I.
4	Bisus; Bosa.....	669	_____		_____	Ethelwald.....	Vitalian.
	SEE DIVIDED.						
	<i>Dunwich. North Elmham.</i>						
1	Etta..... 1 Bedwinus	673	679	_____	{ Adulf. Elswulf. } { Beorn..... }	Adeodatus.	
2	Astwolph..... 2 Northbert	679	_____	_____	Ethelred.....	S. Agatho.	
3	Eadferth, 734 3 Headulac	731	_____	_____	_____	Gregory III.	
4	Cuthwin..... 4 Edelfrid	736	_____	_____	_____	Gregory III.	
5	Alberth..... 5 Lanferth	766	_____	_____	Ethelbyrhte.....	Paul I.	
6	Eglaf..... 6 Athelwolf	811	_____	_____	_____	Leo III.	
7	Heardred..... 7 Unferth	_____	_____	_____	Egbert.....	Leo III.	
8	Alsin..... 8 Sibba	816	_____	_____	_____	Stephen V.	
9	Tidferth..... 9 Hunfert.....	824	_____	_____	_____	Eugenius II.	
10	Weremund... 10 Humbert, St.	826	870-1	_____	Offa.....	Eugenius II.	
11	Wybred.....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
	SEES UNITED.						
	<i>Elmham.</i>				<i>England.</i>		
1	Theodred I.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
2	Theodred II.	With London	963	_____	Edgar.....	John XII.	
3	Alhulf.....	963	966	_____	_____	John XII.	
4	Ailfric I.	966	April 5, 974	_____	_____	John XIII.	
5	Edelstane.....	975	_____	Ely.....	Ethelred.....	Benedict VII.	
6	Algar, St.	1012	Dec. 24, 1021	Ely.....	Edmund Ironside ...	Benedict VIII.	
7	Alwin.....	1021	Resigned, 1032	Ely.....	Canute.....	Benedict VIII.	
8	Ailfric II.	1032	1038	_____	Harold I.	John XIX.	
9	Ailfric III.	1038	1039	_____	_____	Benedict IX.	
10	Stigand.....	1039	{ Deprived, 1040 } { Restored, 1042 } { Winchester, 1047 }	Winchester.....	Hardicanute.....	Benedict IX.	
11	Grimketel.....	1040	Deprived, 1042	_____	Edward Confessor...	Benedict IX.	
12	Egelmare.....	1047	Deprived, 1070	_____	Harold II.	Damasus VI.	
	OF THETFORD.						
1	Herfast.....	1070	1084	Thetford.....	William I.	Alexander II.	
2	William Galsagus.....	1086	1091	_____	William I. and II....	Victor III.	

No.	BISHOPS.	Consecrated or Translated	Died or Translated	Buried at	Kings of England.	Popes.
	OF NORWICH.	From	To			
1	Herbert Lozinga	{ Thetford, 1091 } { Apr. 9. Norwich, 1094 }	..... July 22, 1119	Norwich	Will. II. Henry I.	{ Urban II. Pascal II. { Gelas II. Calix II. { Calix II. Honor. II. { Inno. III. Celest. II. { Lucius II. { Eugenius III. { Anast. IV. { Adrian IV. Alex. III. { Alex. III. Lucius III. { Urb. III. Greg. VIII. { Clement III. { Celest. III. Inno. III. { Innocent III. { Honorius III. { Hon. III. Gregory IX. { Gregory IX.
2	Eborard, or Everard .....	..... June 12, 1121	{ ... Deprived, 1145 } { Died, Oct. 1149 }	Norwich	Henry I. Stephen	
3	William Turbus, or Turberville ..	..... 1146	..... Jan. 17, 1173-4	Norwich	Stephen. Hen. II.	
4	John de Oxford .....	..... Dec. 14, 1175	..... June 2, 1200	Norwich	{ Henry II. } { Rich. I. John }	
5	John de Grey .....	..... Sept. 24, 1200	..... Oct. 18, 1214	Norwich	John	
6	Pandulf, Pope's Legate .....	..... May 29, 1222	..... Aug. 16, 1226	Norwich	Henry III.	
7	Thomas de Blumville .....	..... Dec. 20, 1226	..... Aug. 16, 1236	.....	Henry III.	
8	Ralph .....	..... Oct. 28, 1236	..... 1237	.....	Henry III.	
	Simon de Elmham, elected, set aside					
9	William de Raleigh .....	..... Sept. 25, 1239	{ ... Winchester, 1243 } { Died, July 20, 1250 }	.....	Henry III.	{ Greg. IX. Celest. IV. { Innocent IV. { Innocent IV. Alex. IV. { Urban IV. Clement IV. { Clem. IV. Greg. X. { Adrian V. John XXI. { Nicholas III. { Nich. III. Martin IV. { Hon. IV. Nich. IV. { Nich. IV. Celest. V. { Boniface VIII. { Bon. VIII. Bene. XI. { Clem. V. John XXII.
10	Walter de Suffield .....	..... Feb. 20, 1244-5	..... May 20, 1257	Norwich	Henry III.	
11	Simon de Waltone .....	..... March 10, 1257-8	..... Jan. 2, 1265-6	Norwich	Henry III.	
12	Roger de Skerning .....	..... Sept. 19, 1266	..... Jan. 22, 1277-8	Norwich	Henry III. Edw. I.	
13	William de Middleton .....	..... May 29, 1278	..... Aug. 31, 1288	Norwich	Edward I.	
14	Ralph de Walpole, or de Ely .....	..... March 20, 1288-9	{ .. Ely, July 15, 1299 } { Died, March 22, 1301 }	Ely	Edward I.	{ Bon. VIII. Bene. XI. { Clem. V. John XXII.
15	John Salmon .....	..... Nov. 15, 1299	..... July 6, 1325	Norwich	Edward I. and II.	
16	Robert de Baldoek .....	..... Aug. 11, 1325	{ Resigned, Sep. 3, 1325 } { Died, 1327 }	St. Paul, London ...	Edward II.	John XXII.
17	William de Ayremine .....	..... Sept. 13, 1325	..... March 27, 1356	Norwich	Edw. II. and III.	John XXII. Bene. XII.
18	Thomas de Hemenhale .....	.. Elected, April 5, 1337	..... Worcester, 1337	.....	Edward III.	Benedict XII.
19	Anthony de Beck .....	..... April 8, 1337	..... Dec. 19, 1343	Norwich	Edward III.	Bene. XII. Clem. VI.
20	William Bateman .....	..... Jan. 23, 1343-4	..... Jan. 6, 1354-5	Avignon	Edward III.	Clem. VI. Innocent VI.
21	Thomas Percy .....	..... April 14, 1355	..... Aug. 3, 1369	Norwich	Edward III.	Innocent VI. Urban V.
22	Henry de Spencer .....	..... April 20, 1370	..... Aug. 23, 1406	Norwich	{ Edward III. ... { Richard II. ... { Henry IV. }	{ Urban V. Greg. XI. { Urban VI. Bon. IX. { Innocent VII. { Innocent VII. { Greg. XII. Alex. V. { John XXIII.
23	Alexander de Tottington .....	..... Oct. 23, 1407	..... April 28, 1415	Norwich	Henry IV. and V.	John XXIII.
24	Richard Courtenay .....	..... Sept. 27, 1415	..... Sept. 15, 1415	Westminster	Henry V.	John XXIII.
25	John de Wakeryng .....	..... May 31, 1416	..... April 9, 1425	Norwich	Henry V. and VI.	John XXIII. Mart. V.
26	William Alwyk .....	..... Aug. 18, 1426	.. Lincoln, Sept. 19, 1456	Lincoln	Henry VI.	Mart. V. Eugen. IV.
27	Thomas Browne	Rochester, Sept. 19, 1436	..... Dec. 6, 1445	Norwich	Henry VI.	Eugenius IV.
28	John Staubery	{ Elected 1445 } { Set aside by the Pope }	..... May 11, 1474	Hereford .....	.....
29	Walter Lyhart .....	..... Feb. 27, 1445-6	..... May 24, 1472	Norwich	Hen. VI. Edw. IV.	{ Eugenius IV. Nic. V. { Calix III. Pius II. { Paul II. Sextus IV.
30	James Goldwell .....	..... Oct. 4, 1472	..... Feb. 15, 1498-9	Norwich	{ Edw. IV. and V. { Richard III. ... { Henry VII. }	{ Sex. IV. Inno. VIII. { Alexander VI.
31	Thomas Jan, or Jane .....	..... Oct. 17, 1499	..... Sept. 1500	Norwich	Henry VII.	Alexander VI.
32	Richard Nys .....	..... April 17, 1501	..... Jan. 14, 1535-6	Norwich	{ Henry VII. ... } { Henry VIII. }	{ Pius III. Julius II. { Leo X. Adrian VI. { Clem. VII. Paul III.
33	William Rugg .....	.. Elected, May 31, 1536	{ Resig. Jan. 31, 1549-50 } { Died, Sept. 21, 1550 }	Norwich	Hen. VIII. Ed. VI.	
34	Thomas Thirlby	{ Westminster. Ap. 1, 1550 } { Installed, April 20. ... }	..... Ely, Sept. 15, 1554 } Died, Aug. 26, 1570 }	Lambeth	Edward. VI.	

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF BISHOPS, ETC.

No.	BISHOPS.	Consecrated or Translated	Died or Translated	Buried at	Kings of England.
		From.....	To.....		
35	John Hopton	Oct. 25, 1554	1559	Norwich	Mary
36	Richard Cox	Elected, June 29, 1559	Ely, 1559	_____	Elizabeth
37	John Parkhurst	Sept. 1, 1560	Feb. 2, 1574-5	Norwich	Elizabeth
38	Edmund Freke	Rochester, July 15, 1575	{ Worcester, Dec. 1584 } { Died, March 20, 1590 }	Worcester	Elizabeth
39	Edmund Scambler	Peterboro', Dec. 15, 1584	May 7, 1594	Norwich	Elizabeth
40	William Redman	Jan. 12, 1594-5	Sept. 25, 1602	Norwich	Elizabeth
41	John Jeggon	Feb. 20, 1602-3	March 13, 1617-8	Aylesham	James I.
42	John Overall	Lich. Cov. May 21, 1618	May 12, 1619	Norwich	James I.
43	Samuel Harsnet	Chichester, Aug. 8, 1619	York, Nov. 6, 1628	Chigwell, Essex	James I. Charles I.
44	Francis White	Carlisle, Jan. 22, 1628-9	{ ... Ely, Dec. 8, 1631 } { ... Died, Feb. 1637 }	_____	Charles I.
45	Richard Corbett	Oxford, April 7, 1632	July 28, 1635	Norwich	Charles I.
46	Matthew Wren	Hereford, Nov. 10, 1635	Ely, April 24, 1638	Cambridge	Charles I.
47	Richard Montague	Chichester, May 4, 1638	April 13, 1641	Norwich	Charles I.
48	Joseph Hall	Exeter, Nov. 15, 1641	Sept. 8, 1656	Heigham	Charles I.
49	Edward Reynolds	Jan. 6, 1660-1	July, 28 1676	Norwich	Charles II.
50	Anthony Sparrow	Exeter, Aug. 28, 1676	May 19, 1685	Norwich	Charles II.
51	William Lloyd	Peterboro', June 11, 1685	{ Depriv. Feb. 1, 1690-1 } { Died, Jan. 1, 1709-10 }	Hammersmith	James II.
52	John Moore	July 5, 1691	{ .. Ely, July, 31, 1707 } { Died, July 31, 1714 }	Ely	{ Will. and Mary. { Anne
53	Charles Trimnel	Feb. 8, 1707-8	Winchester, Aug. 19, 1721	Winchester	Anne. George I.
54	Thomas Green	Oct. 8, 1721	{ ... Ely, Sept. 3, 1723 } { ... Died, May 1733 }	Ely	George I.
55	John Leng	Nov. 3, 1723	Oct. 26, 1727	Westminster	George I.
56	William Baker	Bangor, March 5, 1727-8	Dec. 4, 1732	Bath Abbey Ch.	George II.
57	Robert Butts	Feb. 25, 1732-3	Ely, May 24, 1738	Ely	George II.
58	Sir Thomas Gooch	Bristol, Nov. 9, 1738	{ .. Ely, 1748 } { .. Died, 1754 }	_____	George II.
59	Samuel Lisle	St. Asaph, 1748	Oct. 3, 1749	Northolt, Middlesex	George II.
60	Thomas Hayter	1749	{ .. London, 1761 } { .. Died, 1762 }	Fullham	George II.
61	Philip Yonge	Bristol, 1761	1783	Westminster	George III.
62	Lewis Bagot	Bristol, 1783	{ .. St. Asaph, 1790 } { .. Died, 1802 }	_____	George III.
63	George Horne	June 7, 1790	Jan. 17, 1792	Eltham, Kent	George III.
64	Charles Manners Sutton	1792	Canterbury, 1805	_____	George III.
65	Henry Bathurst	1805	_____	_____	George III.

A Chronological List of the Priors and Deans of Norwich.

No.	PRIORS.	Appointed.	Died or Removed.	No.	PRIORS.	Appointed.	Died or Removed.
1	Ingulf	1101	Jan. 16, 1121	18	Henry de Lakenham	1289	1309
2	William Turbus	_____	Bishop, 1146	19	Robert de Langeley	_____	Ang. 24, 1326
3	Helias	_____	Oct. 22, 1149	20	William de Claxtone	Sept. 4, 1326	Ang. 16, 1344
4	Richard	_____	May 16, 1158	21	Simon Bozsun	Aug. 25, 1344	April, 1352
5	Rannulf	1170	_____	22	Laurence de Leek	April 24, 1352	Dec. 1357
6	John	_____	_____	23	Nicholas de Hoo	Dec. 12, 1357	1382
7	Elric	_____	_____	24	Alexander de Tottington..	_____	Bishop, Oct. 23, 1407
8	Tanered	_____	Dec. 17, 1201	25	Robert de Burnham	Dec. 20, 1407	Sept. 1427
9	Girard	_____	_____	26	William Worsted	Oct. 8, 1427	1436
10	William de Walsham	_____	Feb. 14, 1210	27	John Hevelond	Oct. 12, 1436	_____
11	Randulph	_____	Clchester,	28	John Molet	Jan. 29, 1453	1471
12	William Ode	1219	April 12, 1235	29	Thomas Bozoun	June 8, 1471	1480
13	Simon de Elmham	_____	June 8, 1257	30	John Bonewell	April 27, 1480	Sept. 27, 1488
14	Roger de Skerning	Aug. 21, 1257	Nov. 1266	31	William Spinke	Dec. 22, 1488	Nov. 8, 1502
15	Nicholas de Brampton	April 18, 1265	Feb. 19, 1268	32	William Baconthorp	1503	Sept. 23, 1504
16	William de Brunan	1270	Sept. 28, 1272	33	Robert Brond	_____	St. Albans, 1529
17	William de Kirkeby	Oct. 1, 1722	March 9, 1238	34	William Castleton	1529	Restored, 1538

DISSOLUTION OF PRIORY. ESTABLISHMENT OF DEANERY.

No.	DEANS.	Appointed.	Died or Removed.	No.	DEANS.	Appointed.	Died or Removed.
1	William Castleton	May 2, 1558	Deprived, 1539	13	John Crofts	Aug. 7, 1660	July 27, 1670
2	John Salisbury	1559	1554	14	Herbert Astley	Sept. 2, 1670	June 8, 1681
3	John Christopherson	April 18, 1554	Chichester, 1557	15	John Sharp	June 8, 1681	Dean of Canterbury, 1689
4	John Boxhall	Dec. 20, 1557	1558	16	Henry Fairfax	Nov. 30, 1689	May 10, 1702
5	John Harpsfield	May 16, 1558	Deprived, 1560	17	Humphry Prideaux	June 8, 1702	Nov. 1, 1724
6	John Salisbury	Restored, 1560	Sept. 1573	18	Thomas Cole	May, 1724	Feb. 1730
7	George Gardiner	Nov. 28, 1575	1589	19	Robert Butts	April 10, 1731	Bishop, 1732
8	Thomas Dove	June 16, 1589	Peterboro', 1600	20	John Baron	1733	June 11, 1739
9	John Jeggon	July 22, 1601	Bishop, 1603	21	Thomas Bullock	1739	1761
10	George Montgomery	June 6, 1603	Meath, 1614	22	Edward Townshend	1761	1765
11	Edward Suckling	Sept. 30, 1614	1628	23	Philp Lloyd	1765	May, 1790
12	John Hassal	July 15, 1628	1643	24	Joseph Turner	1790	_____

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ALSO A LIST OF

ENGRAVED PORTRAITS OF ITS BISHOPS.

THIS LIST IS SUBJOINED TO GRATIFY THE BIBLIOGRAPHER, THE CRITICAL ANTIQUARY, AND THE ILLUSTRATOR; AS WELL AS TO SHOW, AT ONE VIEW, THE SOURCES WHENCE THE PRECEDING INFORMATION HAS BEEN DERIVED.

THE Cathedral of Norwich, though certainly a curious specimen of ancient ecclesiastical architecture, has never attracted the attention of any distinct historian, nor has it been carefully investigated by any distinguished antiquary.

I. Bartholemew Cotton, a monk of the Priory of Norwich, about the end of the thirteenth century compiled a treatise in three books, on the History of England, chiefly from William of Malmsbury. From this Wharton collected the materials he published in Vol. I. of "*Anglia Sacra*," viz. Annals of the Cathedral of Norwich, from the year 1042 to 1295.—History of the Bishops to 1299.—And thence continued by another hand to 1446. Accounts of the succeeding Bishops, to the Reformation, are also given, as well as a list of the Priors. At the end of the volume, the editor gives some additions and corrections. Tanner says that a copy of Cotton's work is preserved in the Cathedral Library, with more facts and matter than Wharton published.

II. "*Trve Newes from Norwich*: Being a certaine Relation how that the Cathedrall Blades of Norwich (on the 22 of February 1641, being Shrove-tuesday, did put themselves into a posture of defence, because that the Apprentises of Norwich as they imagined) would have pulled downe their organs. In which Relation the foolishnesse of these Cathedrall men are to be understood, and deserve to be laughed at for this their silly enterprise; there being no such cause to move them thereunto. Written by T. L.—London, printed for Benjamin Allen and I. B. 1641."—Small 4to. pp. 8.—This trifling tract, by an illiterate and intemperate person, is only curious as recording a particular event relating to the cathedral.

III. "*Repertorium*; or some Account of the Tombs and Monuments in the Cathedral Church at Norwich. Begun by Sir Thomas Browne, and continued from the Year 1680 to this present time." London, 1712; 8vo. This essay, of seventy-four pages and seventeen plates, was published with other miscellaneous posthumous works of the author: in the same collection is also a Latin discourse on "the *Antiquities of the Chapel of St. John the Evangelist*, now the King's School, at Norwich; by John Burton." The volume is very trivial in materials, and the prints or cuts very inaccurate and tasteless. They were executed "mostly at the expense of the nobility and gentry of the county," as acknowledged by the editor.

IV. "*The Records of Norwich*, containing the Monuments in the Cathedral, the Bishops, the Plagues, Fires," &c. 8vo. Norwich, 1736 8; in two parts. Gough says it was charged "three half-pence."

V. "*An Account and Description of the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity, Norwich, and its Precincts*. By P. Browne." 2d edition. Norwich, 1807. 12mo. pp. 57. The first edition of this *vade mecum* was printed twenty-one years before the present, which is intended as a guide to the church and its monuments.

VI. Prynnes "*Recorder*" contains the decision of King Edward I. between the Bishop, Prior, and Citizens of Norwich, respecting the damage done to the monastery and church by the latter.

VII. In Dugdales "*Monasticon Anglicanum*," fol. 1682, are several chartulary papers relating

to the foundation and confirmation of grants to Norwich Cathedral. In vol. i, 409, is a charter from Bishop Herbert, with a bull from Pope Pasehal; also a charter of William Rufus: an extract from a MS. in the Bodleian Library, concerning its foundation. In vol. iii. p. 5, is a copy of a patent by John Pesham, Archbishop of Canterbury, A. D. 1281, reciting and confirming the former charters.

VIII. "*The History of the City and County of Norwich*," 8vo. 1768, contains views of the Erpingham gate, cathedral, a north-east view of the city, by Kirkpatrick, &c.

IX. In vol. i. of Willis's "*History of the Mitred Parliamentary Abbies*," 8vo. 1718, is an account of the foundation of this church, a list of its episcopal and priorial officers, and slight remarks on the state of the cathedral at that period: the addenda to vol. i. contains the measurement of the building from William of Worcester; and vol. ii. the dimensions and accounts of various convents and monasteries attached to the church of Norwich.

X. Rymer's "*Fœdera*," folio, 1727-35, vol. iv. p. 732, is a bull for the appointment of Bishop Ant. de Beck to the see, A. D. 1337.—In vol. vii. p. 869, a proclamation that no one shall approach with arms, at the enthronisation of the bishop; also references to the question between the Bishop of Norwich and the men of the city of Lynn.

XI. The "*Concilia Magnæ Britanniae*" of Wilkins, folio, 1737, contains many patents and charters relating to Norwich Cathedral.—In vol. i. is the confirmation of the foundation, by Herbert himself, and various synodal papers, with the constitutions and statutes of different bishops.—Vol. ii. has accounts of a synod held at Eyam, A. D. 1273,—of a grant for convoking a chapter, of an information and attachment of the Bishop of Norwich,—two letters from Edward II. requiring a subsidy from the prior and convent to resist Robert Bruce, and the answer which was returned by the convent to the first,—also a letter from the Archbishop of York to the Archbishop of Canterbury, concerning the citation of a court for considering of the jurisdiction of the see of Norwich, while vacant.—In vol. iii. are various commissions and letters from the Archbishop of Canterbury, to receive the dues of the vacant see of Norwich; against prayer being made for heretics; and the letters patent of Bishop Speneer on the conversion of one.—Vol. iv. has a letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, respecting petty canons, with the answer to the same, and Bishop Wren's orders for the service of the church.

XII. Weever's "*Antient Funeral Monuments of Great Britain*," &c. 4to. 1767, contains extracts from early charters relating to the foundation of Norwich Cathedral, and the life of Bishop Herbert; these are followed by short accounts of the succeeding bishops, from Godwin, the Cottonian MSS. &c. and a description of the monuments, with transcripts of the epitaphs contained in the church.

XIII. Leland, in his "*Antiquarii Collectanea*," 8vo. 1774, vol. i. notices many circumstances connected with the history of the cathedral, and some particulars respecting the priory, together with the churches given for its establishment.—In vol. iii. is a catalogue of MSS. formerly in the library of the priory.

XIV. Carter's "*Ancient Sculpture and Painting*," folio, 1786, contains accounts and plates of statues and sculpture on the Erpingham gate, the west front of the monastery gate, the statue of Bishop Lozinga, and the view of a lavatory in the cloister of Norwich Cathedral.

XV. Nasmith's edition of Tanner's "*Notitia Monastica*," folio, 1787, contains a short account of the original ecclesiastic institution and episcopal foundation at Norwich, with an analytical index to numerous works relating to the subject, in print and MS. Mr. Nasmith also edited the Itineraria of William of Worcester, 8vo. 1778; in which was some curious matter relating to the dependant churches, and dimensions of the cloister of Norwich Cathedral.

XVI. "*Sepulchral Monuments in Great Britain*," by R. Gough, folio, 1796. In this work are descriptions of the monuments of Bishops Herbert, Browne, and Goldwell, that of Thomas Bezoun, Prior, Robert Brasyer, and Sir Thomas Erpingham.

XVII. Vol. xii. of "*Archæologia*," contains specimens of capitals and arches, &c. from the cathedral, with an essay by W. Wilkins.—Vol. xv. notices concerning the dormitory of the monastery, by Frank Sayers, M.D.; with further observations on the same, by the Rev. W. Gibson. The same building is described with three plates, by J. A. Repton, architect.

XVIII. In Blomefield's "*History of the County of Norfolk*," royal 8vo. 1806, two vols. of

which are devoted to Norwich, nearly all the foregoing information is consolidated.—In vol. iii. or vol. i. of Norwich, is contained the first establishment of the bishopric of Dunwich, with short accounts of the four bishops. Following this, are notices of the various removals of the see, and of the successive bishops, priors, archdeacons, and other ecclesiastical officers.—Vol. iv. or vol. ii. is chiefly occupied with the historical details of the cathedral, its foundation, description of monuments and chapels, cloisters and bishop's palace; ecclesiastical notices concerning the revenues, privileges, statutes, constitution, and preferments.

XIX. The "*Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church*," by the Rev. John Lingard, 8vo. 1810; contains various notices relating to King Sigebert, Felix, the first bishop of this see, and the institution of the church of the East-anglians.

ACCOUNTS OF BISHOPS.

In 1601, Francis Godwin, afterwards Bishop of Landaff, first published his "*Catalogue of the Bishops of England*," with short remarks on their characters. In 1615, it was reprinted with many additions, both of introductory matter, and such as related to the prelates. Henry Wharton, in his "*Anglia Sacra*," and Bishop Nicholson, in his "*English Historical Library*," accuse Godwin of having committed many chronological errors and mistakes, and say he frequently confounded his subject. In 1616, the work appeared in a different form, translated into Latin with corrections. The same work, again amended, enlarged, and greatly improved, was published in one volume, folio, with the title of "*De Præsulibus Angliæ Commentarius*," under the care of William Richardson, canon of the church of Lincoln. At the conclusion of Isaacson's "*Saturni Ephemerides sive Tabula Historico-chronologica*," is a table containing a chronological list of "all the archbishops and bishops, with an abridgment of their acts," &c. fol. 1633.

A memoir of *Bishop Henry le Spencer*, by Capgrave, is printed in the second volume of Wharton's "*Anglia Sacra*."

In the Harleian MSS. No. 258, is a short account of the death of Bishop Herbert; in Nichols's "*Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*," 8vo. 1812, are various remarks and notices relative to Bishop Horne, whose life was published by the Rev. William Jones, about 1799; and in letters from the Bodleian Library, 8vo. 1813, is a singular extract concerning Bishop Corbett.

A critical memoir of the latter prelate, with his poems, was edited and published by Octavius Gilchrist, Esq. in one vol. 8vo. being the fourth edition, "with considerable additions," 1807. This is a very interesting volume.

In Nichols's "History, &c. of Leicestershire," vol. ii. are memoirs of *Bishop Moore* and *Bishop Hall*.

Bishop Nicholson, in Hist. Lib. refers to a MS. account of the bishops and deans of Norwich, by Thomas Searle, A. D. 1659, as being in the possession of the bishop at the time of his writing.

PRINTS.

In Browne's "*Repertorium*," a sort of Bird's-eye View of the South Side of the Cathedral, with the Cloister, by *Hulsbergh*:—also the West Front of the Church, by the same:—a View of Bishop Goldwell's Monument, and some other tombs:—Arms and Figures, from a painted window:—and a View of the Erpingham Gate.

D. King engraved *South* and *West* Views of the Cathedral:—and Vertuc mentions a *Plan* of it by Hollar.

Blomefield drew, and Toms engraved "*An Iconography* of Norwich Cathedral," at the expense of the Society of Antiquaries.

A North-East View of the Cathedral was engraved by Harris, in 1742.

A View of the South Side from the Dean's Garden was engraved by V. Green and Jukes, in 1779.

In Carter's "*Ancient Architecture*," fol. are etchings of an old Statue in a Niche on the outside

of the North Transept:—West View of the Upper Close-gateway:—also View of the Lavatory in the Cloister.—In the same artist's work, entitled "*Ancient Sculpture and Painting*," is a View of the Door-way from N. E. Angle of the Cloisters to the Church.—In the same are etchings of Statues and basso relievo from the Erpingham Gate, St. Ethelbert's Gate, and the West Front of the Cathedral, with Descriptions of the same, by Francis Douce, Esq.

North-West View of the Cathedral, engraved in aquatinta, by F. C. and G. Lewis, from a drawing, by Buekler, was published in 1807.

The third volume of "the Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain," contains a Plan, View, and a Series of Windows of the Cloister, with Description of the same, by J. A. Repton, Esq.

West Front of the Cathedral, drawn and engraved in aquatinta, by J. Sanders, 1787.

View of the Choir, &c. looking East, by the same.

ENGRAVED PORTRAITS OF THE BISHOPS OF NORWICH.

1. WILLIAM BATEMAN: "Episc. Norwic. Aulæ S. S. et individuae Trinitatis Fund. Anno Dom. 1350—mez. *Faber*, f. l. 4to.—In the Series of the Cambridge Founders—to Ackerman's "History of the University of Cambridge," large 4to. 1815. *Granger. Bromley.*
2. JOHN JEGGON: "C. C. C. Custus, Epis. Norv. æt. 50, 1661," etched by Tyson. He is represented in his Doctor's robes.—4to.—published by Richardson, Jan. 1, 1800.
3. JOHN OVERALL: *Hollar*, f. 1657—small oval in Sparrow's "Rationale of the Common Prayer," *R. White*, sc. 4to. 1690.—Prefixed to his "Convocation Book," by *Saucroft. Granger. Bromley.*
4. FRANCIS WHITE: "S. T. P. et Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Carleolensis decanus; æt. 59, 1624." *T. Cocksouns*, sc. 4to.—prefixed to his "Reply to Fisher."—4to. *G. Mountaine. Granger. Bromley.*
5. MATTHEW WREN: *G. V. Gucht*, sc. h. sh.—in Wren's "Parentalia," 1750, fol. There is a satirical Print of him sitting at a table; from his mouth proceed two labels; one of which is inscribed "Canonical prayers," the other, "No afternoon sermons." On one side stand several clergymen; over whose heads is written "Altar-creeping priests:" on the other side stand two men, in lay habits; above whom is this inscription: "Churchwardens for articles." It is prefixed to a pamphlet, entitled "Wren's Anatomy; discovering his notorious Pranks, &c. Printed in the Year when Wren ceased to domineer," 1641, 4to.—From an original Miniature, preserved in his Family, *A. Van Assen*, sc. Published by W. Richardson, 1793. *Granger. Bromley.*
6. JOSEPH HALL: a book in his hand, and a medal of the synod of Dort hanging at his breast: prefixed to his "Funeral Sermon," 8vo. *Faithorne.—J. Payne*, sc. h. sh. prefixed to his "Sermons," fol.—copied in 12mo. *W. M. Arshall*—12mo. prefixed to his "Cases of Conscience."—*Queboroen*, fol. h. sh.—Prefixed to his "Works." He is represented with a book in his hand, mathematical instruments, &c. This Print, which is one of the best of him, was reduced, and bound up with his "Shaking of the Olive Tree," 1660. 4to.—*P. D. Zetter*, f. 4to.—in "Boissard"—*T. Cross*, sc. 12mo. *Granger. Bromley.*
7. EDWARD REYNOLDS: æt. 55, *D. Loggan*, sc. h. sh. prefixed to his "Works," 1658, fol.—*R. White*, sc. 12mo. prefixed to his "Meditations on St. Peter." 1677. *Granger. Bromley.*
8. WILLIAM LLOYD: *D. Loggan*, sc. h. sh.—*J. Sturt*, fol.—æt. 86, large fol. *T. Forster*, p. *Vertue*, sc.—æt. 87, large fol. *F. Weideman*, p. *Vertue*, 1714—"Bishop of St. Asaph," oval mez.—in the Print of the Seven Bishops sent to the Tower in 1688—in seven ovals, sold by Loggan, large fol. vr. Banc—large fol. *J. Drapentier*—large fol. *J. Gole*—with the Candlesticks, large 4to. *S. Gribelin*—with Dutch verses, *Mortier*, p. *A. Hæhweg*—mez. *J. Oliver*—mez. *Robinson*—with the candlesticks, mez. *J. Smith*, 1688—fol. *J. Sturt*—large fol. *R. White*, 1688—fol. *R. White*, prefixed to their "Trial." *Granger. Bromley.*
9. JOHN MOORE: mez. *G. Kneller*, p. *W. Faithorne*. sc. This Plate is in two states: 1. Episcopus Norvicensis, sold by Cooper; 2. Altered to Eliensis—*Vr. Gucht*, sc. prefixed to his "Sermons," 1714—large fol. ad vivum, *R. White*. This Plate is in three states: 1. Episcopus Norvicensis; 2. Sold by S. Carwichean; 3. S. T. P. consecrated Bishop of Norwich, &c. &c. *Noble. Bromley.*

10. CHARLES TRIMNELL: mez. *J. Faber*, sc. *Noble. Bromley.*
11. SIR THOMAS GOOCH: In his own hair, sitting, mez. *T. Hudson*, p. *M^cArdell*—mez. ad vivum, *D. Heins*, 1741. *Bromley.*
12. GEORGE HORNE: oval: prefixed to his "Sermons," and to his "Life," by *Jones.*
13. JAMES GOLDWELL: by *Thane*, 1793.
14. RICHARD CORBETT: by *Harding*, 1796.
15. ANTHONY SPARROW: by *Richardson*, 1796.
16. HENRY BATHURST: engraved by *W. C. Edwards*, from *G. Hayter.*

ENGRAVED PORTRAITS OF THE DEANS OF NORWICH.

- JOHN SHARP: mez. *E. Cooper*, sc. 1691—mcz. *F. Kyte*, sc.—large fol. ad vivum, *R. White*, 1691—*R. White*, sc. 8vo. prefixed to his "Sermons," 1709—8vo. *Noble. Bromley.*
- HUMPHREY PRIDEAUX: oval, *E. Seeman*, p. *J. Hopwood*, sc.—*Clark*, sc. 4to. 1724, and 8vo. 1744—*E. Seeman*, p. *G. Vertue*, sc. fol.—prefixed to his "Connexion," 1720, fol.—mez. 4to. *E. Seeman*, p. *Jacob Folkema*, sc.—in the Print, with Locke, Burnet, and Clarke. *Noble. Bromley.*

SEALS OF THE BISHOPS, DEANERY, &c.

Blomefield published Engravings of the following Seals, with short notices, in his *History, &c.* of Norwich.—1. Bishop John Salmon's office Seal, 1300:—2. Bishop Anthony de Beck, 1337:—3. Prior of Canterbury, as Guardian of the Spiritualities of the See during vacancies:—4. Of the Sacrist's office, in the Priory:—5. Of the Archdeacon and his official:—6. Of the Bishop's Consistory Court:—7. Of the Abbey of St. Benet, at Holme; of which the bishop is still continued abbot:—8. Archdeacon of Norfolk:—9. Of the Commissary, and of the office of Norfolk of Bishop Walter Suffield.—In Stukeley's *Itinerary*, vol. i. is engraved an ancient Seal of the Bishop of Norwich; and Blomefield also gives another plate of it, from one in the possession of the corporation of Lynn. This is remarkable as displaying on each side, elevations of two ends of a church, with gigantic statues, busts, birds, &c.; and from the following inscription on the edge, which is very uncommon: "Anno domini Millesimo Ducentesimo Quinquagesimo octavo, factum est hoc sigillum." The Seal of "Radulphus," Bishop of Norwich, was engraved by F. Perry.

List of Prints

ILLUSTRATIVE OF NORWICH CATHEDRAL.

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IV.	{ Architectural Details, Arches, } { Capitals, &c. }	Britton	Blore	—————	ib.
V.	Elevation and Section of Nave . .	R. Cattermole	J. Roffe	—————	ib.
VI.	Tower: View of the Exterior . . .	J. A. Repton..	J. Le Keux..	—————	33
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IX.	{ Elevation of South Transept } { and half of Tower. Section } { of North Transept and half } { of Tower }	J. A. Repton..	Turrell	—————	ib.
X.	View of North Transept	F. Mackenzie	Lewis	Maj.-Gen. Sir Jas. Affleck	35
XI.	View of East End, &c.	R. Cattermole	Wm. Findlay	Charles Harvey, Esq. M.P.	ib.
XII.	View of the Nave, looking East..	F. Mackenzie	—————	The Dean of Norwich . . .	ib.
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XXV.	Door-way from Cloister (on Wood)	R. Cattermole	Thompson . . .	—————	37

¹ On the accompanying Plate the Engraver has inserted *J.* instead of *Henry Basset*.

² In representing this part of the church the draftsman has omitted several modern pews, and also a wall behind the font, in order to show the altar-end.

³ For "looking *West*," read, looking *East*.

END OF THE ACCOUNT OF NORWICH CATHEDRAL.

THE BINDER is directed to cancel the fourth leaf of the first sheet.

